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PUBLIC HEALTH

IN

1960

IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS OF

SHIPLEY

BINGLEY

BAILDON

DENHOLME



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1960

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Town Hall, Shipley.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health
Committees of the Urban Districts of
Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Returns of the Registrar General for the year 1960 in Shipley Division show no considerable change from the previous year. This, of course, masks the transfer of persons within the area; an outstanding example being from central Shipley to the Coach Road Estate, Baildon. Removals of local persons to industry in the south is offset by the immigration of European and Pakistani workers. An accurate estimate of the current position will only be possible by the 1961 Census Return.

There was a sharp rise in the number of live births from 954 in the previous year to 1070, and the corrected Birth Rate in Shipley for example rose from 15 to 17.1. This is generally deemed, with the high marriage rates, a good index of prosperity. The slight fall in the Death Rate from 13.1 in the previous year to 12.7 is unimportant. It is a pleasure to report a record low in the Infantile Mortality, but the Perinatal Rate remains at County level.

The most significant change in Health administration during the year were the steps taken both in the County and in the administrative Divisions to create a new structure to meet the challenge of the 1959 Mental Health Act, for the law had dragged its slow length along a generation behind modern thought and scientific research in Mental Health. New legislation should provide a sound basis for effective community care. It is to be hoped that the artefact of a three tier service is not a crippling disability to the development of a full Mental Health Service.

Chiropody. The County Authority has greatly extended the Chiropody Scheme in the interests of the aged and handicapped persons. Approved Chiropodists are employed directly by the Health Department, or indirectly through Voluntary Associations. Further extension is anticipated in the near future.

Housing. In Shipley the Authority makes rapid strides, particularly in the Crag and Windhill, and the Coach Road Estate nears completion. Considerable private building is in progress in Bingley and Baildon. Reference to the report from the Public Health Inspectors gives some

estimate of the present position, but it will take a generation to re-equip the area with a modern standard of habitation.

Smoke Control. It is hoped by a combination of areas in the respective Urban Districts to create one of the largest smoke free zones in the country. This would include the Coach Road and The Knoll (Baildon); Saltaire and Nab Wood (Shipley); and Cottingley (Bingley). In another decade smoke control should more or less apply throughout the Division.

Prevention of Accidents. With the assistance of local citizens, Associations and Authorities it has been possible to inaugurate three Committees for the prevention of home accidents within the divisional area; one at Baildon, one at Bingley which includes Denholme representatives, and another at Shipley.

The work carried out in Infectious Disease, Maternal and Child Health, Housing, Environmental Sanitation, Care and After-Care, School Health and Immunisation can best be gauged by reference to the respective subjects in the Report. The prevention of disease and promotion of health demands unrelenting team effort, and I am indebted to Officers of Local Authorities for their co-operation throughout the year.

Yours faithfully,



EXTRACT from MINISTRY OF HEALTH REPORT, 1959.

The environmental, the personal, the welfare and the mental health services, are integral parts of one community health service, collectively devoted to and concerned with the general health and well-being of the population they serve. Many of the individual problems of these services impinge upon each other, thus emphasising the necessity for their working together in an atmosphere of co-operation and mutual understanding. All this clearly demonstrates the function of the Medical Officer of Health in these days. Viewed in the background of the National Health Service as a whole, he occupies, as a community physician, a key-position; for not only is he co-ordinator and director of the services under his immediate charge, but he should also act as a link between them and the hospital and the practitioner services. However much these latter services may have acted in varying degrees of isolation in the past the lessons which the precepts of social medicine have to teach will inevitably show how great, in the interests of the sick or injured patient, is the need for closer integration between those concerned with hospital, family or personal, and community medicine.

P U B L I C H E A L T H C O M M I T T E E S

1960 - 1961

SHIPLEY	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor Albert Swift, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor C. V. Barber.
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor Mrs. C. Turner
	Councillors:	T.M. Duggan, T.E. Hainsworth, J. King, R. Martin, A.S.G. Rodway, G.A. Shaw, F. Thornton, J.P.
BINGLEY	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor L. O. Taylor, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor J. R. Escritt, M.Sc.
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor M. Calvert.
	Councillors:	A.Ackroyd, A.R. Bentley, J.P. J.A. Brearley, L. Hanson, J. Hiddlestone, G.D. Locke, J.R. Robinson, L. Whittingham.
BAILDON	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor J. B. Franks, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor C. Dewhirst.
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor N. Woodhead, J.P.
	Councillors:	R.W. Bolton. K.A. Bryson, H.O. Griffiths, A.T.M. Schofield, L.P. Warne, I. Williams.
DENHOLME	The Chairman of the Council:)	Councillor J. Whitaker, J.P.
	Chairman:)	
	Vice-Chairman:	
	Councillors:	
		Councillor L.W.J. Channon
		L. Brooksbank, J.A. Cawthray, L. Driver, P.F. Hoyle, G.A. Stubbs, W. Tidswell.

OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health: J. Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: G. Buckle, M.B., B.S.

Senior Public Health Inspectors: Shipley W. Farndale, M.A.P.H.I. * X
Test. I.P.C.

Bingley W.E. Cooke, F.A.P.H.I. *
Test. I.P.C., M.R.S.H.

Baildon R. Horsfall, M.A.P.H.I. * /

Denholme W.H. Blackburn
Cert. R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B. *

Additional Public Health
Inspectors:

Shipley F. Carroll, M.A.P.H.I. *

R. Clark, M.A.P.H.I. *

M.C.D. Pedley, M.A.P.H.I. *

Bingley J. Aveyard, M.A.P.H.I. *

F. Bilney, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Clerk: F.G. Falkingham, D.P.A.

M.R.S.H.

Member of the Royal Society of Health.

F.A.P.H.I.)
M.A.P.H.I.)

Fellow/Member of the Association of Public Health Inspectors.

*

Meat & Foods Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

/

" " " " " " " Sanitary Association
of Scotland.

X

Smoke Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

Cert. R.S.I. &)
S.I.E.J.B.)

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors
Examination Joint Board.

Test. I.P.C.

Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

1951 CENSUS

	Shipley	Bingley	Baildon	Denholme	Division
Area of District in Acres	2,183	11,418	2,831	2,536	18,968
Population	32,600	21,568	10,131	2,587	66,966
Structurally separate occupied dwelling houses	10,403	7,269	3,441	937	-
Average number of persons per room	0.73	0.73	0.67	0.81	-
Number of Private Households	10,780	7,340	3,458	939	-

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS 1960

	Shipley	Bingley	Baildon	Denholme	Division
Population Estimated Mid 1960	31,120	22,090	11,440	2,550	67,200
Live Births					
Legitimate	500	301	193	34	1,028
Illegitimate	17	18	6	1	42
Total	517	319	199	35	1,070
Still Births					
Legitimate	13	11	4	2	30
Illegitimate	1	1	-	-	2
Total	14	12	4	2	32
Total Live and Still Births	531	331	203	37	1,102
Deaths under 1 year					
Legitimate	6	7	2	-	15
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	7	2	-	15
Deaths under 4 weeks					
Legitimate	5	4	1	-	10
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	4	1	-	10
Deaths all causes	384	273	146	29	831
Percentage of Total Births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes etc.	75	84	77	70	76
Percentage of Deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes etc.	54	52	53	68	53
Deaths under 1 week					
Legitimate	4	3	1	-	8
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	3	1	-	8

<u>CRUDE RATES</u>		<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Live Births		16.6	14.4	17.4	13.7	15.9
Deaths (All causes)		12.3	12.4	12.8	11.0	12.4
Infective & Parasitic Diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis & other Venereal Diseases		0.10	0.09	-	-	0.07
Tuberculosis -	Respiratory	0.10	-	0.09	-	0.06
	- Other	0.03	-	-	-	0.01
	- All forms	0.13	-	0.09	-	0.07
Cancer		2.02	2.54	2.36	2.35	2.26
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		2.12	2.04	1.92	1.18	2.02
Heart & Circulatory Diseases		5.11	5.21	5.86	3.53	5.21
Respiratory Diseases		1.38	0.81	1.49	1.38	1.24
Maternal Mortality		-	-	-	-	-
Infant Mortality		11.6	21.9	10.1	-	14.0
Neo Natal Mortality		9.7	12.5	5.0	-	9.3
Still Births		26.4	36.3	19.7	54.1	29.0
Perinatal Mortality		33.9	45.3	24.6	54.1	36.3
<u>COMPARABILITY FACTOR</u>						
Births		1.03	1.05	1.02	1.09	-
Deaths		1.03	1.00	1.09	0.97	-
<u>ADJUSTED RATES (Crude Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor)</u>						
Births		17.1	15.2	17.7	15.0	-
Deaths		12.7	12.4	13.9	10.7	-
<u>Comparison with:</u>		<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Neo Natal Deaths</u>	<u>Perinatal Deaths</u>	
		<u>(Adjusted Rates)</u>		<u>(Crude Rates)</u>		
Administrative County		17.1	12.6	15.8		35.9
Aggregate of Urban Districts		16.7	12.9	15.9		35.3
England and Wales		N.A.	N.A.	15.6		N.A.
		<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Estimated number of dwellings		10,782	8,398	4,370	1,043	24,593
Rateable Value of District (1st April)		£331,323	£252,101	£130,445	£27,504	-
Product of Penny Rate (1960-61)		£1,318	£1,005	£525	£109	-

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Division comprises four Urban Districts - Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme. The primary industry is woollen manufacture, although much of the population is engaged in other heavy industries. Geographically Bradford lies to the south and Keighley to the west, moorland forming both north and north east boundaries. The water shed empties into the River Aire and the valley has both good rail and road facilities.

Shipley is a built up industrial centre engaged in Textiles, Engineering and Distributive Trades. The principal industry is the manufacture of worsted cloth. Salts Mill carries out all the processes in the manufacture, but other factories confine themselves to one or more such as Woollscouring, Sorting, Combing, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing and Finishing. Engineering, the other main trade, includes the manufacture of heavy and light machinery. Other important manufactures include foodstuffs and women's gowns. Approximately one half of the employed insured population is engaged by 15 large textile and engineering firms.

The population of Shipley live in 10,782 houses to the south of the River Aire and Bradford Beck. Open spaces aggregate 211 acres, amounting to 10% of the district and include Northcliff Playing Fields and the Golf Course.

By the demolition of old property urban re-development has provided new shops, flats and industries. Although this is most evident in the centre of the town, both Windhill (Valley Road) and the Crag are interesting examples of a progressive modernisation of an existing township. Business and prosperity reflect an age of full employment and high living standards, and contrasts with the scene well known to a previous generation. Furthermore, new housing estates at Crag, Windhill, Throse and the large and impressive development of the Coach Road estate, Baildon are a tribute to the steadfast and progressive policy of the Council. Future development of industrial estates, clearance areas combined with new homes, factories and shops will, in the next decade, leave little of the more depressing features of old Shipley.

Bingley lies in the valley of the River Aire. The town itself is built on boulder clay although the common geological stratum is millstone grit. The valley is industrial, but the uplands are agricultural and moorland. The town has a busy industrial centre, wool being the staple industry, although joinery works, tanning, engineering and other manufactures provide employment. The perimeter of Bingley is residential, with numerous farms, and beyond is a green belt including the well known moors. There are about 8398 houses in Bingley. New housing is scattered throughout the Urban District, both centrally

in the town and at Cullingworth, Harden, Tilsden, Eldwick, Crossflats and Gilstead. Cottingley is the largest and most recent of the major Council estates comprising 350 houses and flats.

Bingley comprises a more or less self contained urbo-rural unit with a main centre and peripheral villages. Urban extension from Bradford, Shipley and Keighley have not to any appreciable extent reached the border, and a green belt of demarcation remains. As a thriving, enterprising social community, Bingley retains its individuality unimpaired.

Baildon is a residential town separated from Shipley by the River Aire, Leeds and Liverpool Canal and the Railway, and from Bradford, Hawksworth and Bingley by extensive green belts and open moorland. The lower town, including Charlestown, is predominantly industrial, with mills, factories and workshops and a high percentage of old type property. The administrative centre, higher situate, is residential, principally a product of the inter-war developmental period in housing. The upper town, adjacent to high placed moorland, is almost exclusively residential in character.

There are about 4370 houses in Baildon, mostly modern, although some old property remains around Towngate, Baildon Green, Tong Park and Woodbottom. A new estate has been erected at the Knoll with extensive aspect and ample room for development. A further housing estate is being erected on the Coach Road by Shipley U.D.C. within the Baildon Urban District.

Denholme is an isolated town with an elevation of about 1,000 feet above mean sea level, seven miles distant from Halifax, Keighley and Bradford to the south, north and east respectively. Environs are rural; road gradients are steep and the area forms a natural water gathering ground with numerous reservoirs. The compact township is a centre of industrial and shopping activity and roads radiating provide access to neighbouring large towns. The density of population is approximately one person per acre. Apart from the central area of Denholme where the great majority of the population live, Denholme Clough on the Halifax Road is the only other populous part of the Urban District, the remainder consisting of scattered hamlets and farms. Some development has taken place along the main roads, but this is less pronounced than the ribbon development seen in other places. Much of the property in the town is mid-nineteenth century, built of local stone with Yorkshire grey slated roofs. As in adjacent parts of the West Riding the back-to-back house is prevalent.

The basic industry is spinning, weaving and the manufacture of worsteds, knitting wools and yarns. Other industries include silk weaving, joinery, stone quarrying and saw mills. Forty farms produce milk and rear cattle.

POPULATION

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Combined</u>
1951	32,585	21,560	10,132	2,586	66,863
1952	32,620	21,700	10,020	2,608	66,948
1953	32,740	21,780	9,985	2,604	67,109
1954	32,780	21,890	10,040	2,590	67,300
1955	32,470	21,790	10,420	2,600	67,280
1956	32,200	21,660	10,740	2,620	67,220
1957	31,910	21,670	10,860	2,640	67,080
1958	31,630	21,710	11,130	2,610	67,080
1959	31,380	21,850	11,240	2,550	67,020
1960	31,120	22,090	11,440	2,550	67,200

Population statistics are representative of the West Riding conurbation. There is a numerical preponderance of women, and a high percentage of women workers both married and unmarried. Factories attract young workers and consequently the Birth Rate has remained steady in spite of the general tendency for the population to age. The balance is probably due to marriage at an earlier age.

EMPLOYMENT

Populational trends to some extent affected this area as for the rest of the country. There has been a fall in the young adult population: a smoothing out of the abrupt post-war rise in the Birth Rate: a high number of children entering Secondary School and an increasing number of aged persons. There is also an influx of foreign labour, a factor influenced by local high demand for artisans and semi and unskilled labour in the textile industry.

The Manager of the Employment Exchange has kindly reported as follows on the Divisional area:-

"On 24th May, 1961, there were 82 men and 59 women wholly unemployed in the area, a total of 141 compared with 163 men and women in May, 1960, and 250 in 1959. Apart from one or two very minor fluctuations at holiday times there has been no short time working since the last slight recession which ended in 1959. Over the past few months the unemployed register has fallen steadily.

Trade is good in all industries, and there is a large unsatisfied demand for labour, especially for textile operatives, and skilled building trade workers and engineering workers."

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Only by consultation and discussion between the Doctors in general medical practice and the staff of hospitals and local authorities can the vital interests of the patient and his family be subserved. Organised formal interchange of records and information is the basis of systematised medicine, but personal contact is the essence of applied Health Education. For many years the Midwives and District Nurses have worked side by side with the private Doctor. Only since the inception of the Act in 1948, however, has the Health Visitor had the opportunity progressively to establish liaison with him in the care of the family. She covers general service and advice rather than specialised care, but can call on the services of officers from Health, Education and Welfare Departments. There are also many links with Voluntary Agencies which render useful service by meeting lack of statutory provisions. I am grateful to local Doctors who have so readily co-operated with the nursing staff, and this applies to General Practitioners as well as the hospital staff in the neighbourhood.

Repeatedly in my Annual Reports I have protested about the division of the National Health Service into three. Each passing year emphasises the crying need for uniform administration. I can envisage no adequate long term solution other than the direct voice of the elector controlling a single unit administration. At the present time one is confronted with a mass of Committees and conflicting interests, parties and officials. Nor is the co-operation at officer level in the home necessarily reflected in the so called higher administrative spheres.

HOSPITAL LIAISON

Letters and reports are now received daily from a wide range of hospitals in and near the Division. Personal contact, however, by visits or telephone call is maintained by the Health Visitor with the appropriate

- (a) medical and nursing staff,
- (b) Almoners,
- (c) specialised departments, and
- (d) General Practitioner.

The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Hospital Group and a co-opted member of the Sub-committee administering Shipley Maternity Home and Salts Hospital.

TABLE OF CLINICS

Premises	Ante-natal	Infant Welfare	Minor Ailments	School	Other		Consultants	
					Type	Day	Type	Day
Baildon Methodist School	Wed. a.m. (Alternate) GP/HV/H	Mon. p.m. GP/HV(2)	Mon. a.m. HV	-	-	-	-	-
Bingley County Sec. School	-	-	Fri. a.m. HV	Mon. p.m. ACNO/HV Fri. a.m. HV	-	-	-	-
Myrtle Park	Tues. p.m. GP/H(2) Wed. p.m. H/HV Relax	Thurs. p.m. GP/HV(2)	Tues. a.m. Thurs. a.m. HV	Fri. p.m. GP/HV	U.V. Light	Mon. p.m. Fri. p.m. HV	-	-
Old Technical Inst.	-	-	-	-	Speech Therapy	Wed. a./p.m. ST	-	-
Hornington Rd., School	-	-	Tues. a.m. HV	-	Remedial Exercises	Mon. p.m. ON	-	-
Cottingley Town Hall	-	Wed. p.m. (alternate) GP/HV	-	-	Dental	Mon. to Thurs. a./p.m.	-	-
Cullingworth Church School	-	Tues. p.m. (alternate) ACNO/HV	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denholme Methodist School	Wed. a.m. (alternate) GP/HV/H	Wed. p.m. (alternate) ACNO/HV	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harden Memorial Hall	-	Wed. p.m. (alternate) ACNO/HV	-	-	-	-	-	-

THE MATERNITY HOME, SHIPLEY
(Bradford "A" Group)

Twenty beds are available for patients before and after confinement. Matron arranges the admission in the first instance, consulting where necessary the Specialist, the General Practitioner or the Medical Officer of Health. The discharge of all patients is notified to the Health Department. The staff comprises Matron, Sisters and nursing staff: General Medical Practitioners are in attendance for the patients, and the Home has the Consultant advice of Mr. G.A. Craig F.R.C.S., Obstetrician and Gynaecologist and Dr. Arthurton, Paediatrician.

SALT'S HOSPITAL

A General Practitioner Unit with 24 beds.

Services provide:-

(a)	Physiotherapy	Daily
(b)	Out-patients	"
(c)	X-Ray	"
(d)	Consultant Surgeon	Once weekly
(e)	Consultant Psychiatrist	" "
(f)	Consultant Physician	On call
(g)	Consultant Pathologist & Haematologist	Once weekly

BINGLEY HOSPITAL

There are 68 beds for general medical, surgical, gynaecological cases, and beds for children. The hospital is administered by the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Hospital Management Committee through a House Committee. Out-patient facilities and a number of Specialist departments are available as follows:-

Surgical clinic	3 sessions weekly
Medical clinic	1 session weekly
Psychiatric	1 clinic fortnightly
Gynaecological	"
Ear, Nose and Throat	"

A modern X-Ray unit is attached to the hospital.

The Nursing Staff, under Matron, comprises a Sister and approximately 25 nurses.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

(For certain types of cases)

(a) Expectant mothers were admitted principally to the Maternity Home, Shipley, (see above) Keighley St. John's, Bradford St. Luke's, Cawder Ghyll Maternity Home, Skipton and Halifax General. Provisions for abnormal cases are supplied at Bradford St. Luke's or Keighley Victoria. Beds are usually available for all mothers who seek hospital accommodation, although not always can this be met at the hospital of choice. A satisfactory service has developed and we enjoy the full co-operation of the Medical Officers of Health of Keighley and Skipton in addition to the staff of Hospitals and Homes.

(b) Infectious disease cases are referred by the General Medical Practitioner direct or through the Health Department to Leeds Road, Bradford or Morton Banks, Keighley. We are indebted to Doctors Beach and Barker and Matrons and staffs of these hospitals for their co-operation.

(c) Chronic sick - usually elderly persons, are admitted variously to Raikeswood, Keighley St. John's, Thornton View, Stoney Ridge or Calverley through the Hospital Management Committees of Bradford 'B' Group or the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Group respectively.

(d) Infirm aged were accommodated in Part III (County Welfare Homes) at Thornton View, Clayton; The Shroggs, Steeton; and Hillwcrth Lodge, Keighley. A close link is maintained with the Welfare Officers who carry out this work.

(e) Cases of mental and nervous disorder are admitted either to Menston or Scalebor Park.

There is a rapid increase in the service of Health Visitors to determine priorities for admission to hospital of elderly patients. Early notification of discharge helps the Health Visitor again to pre-determine the needs of the patient when he or she has left hospital. It is gratifying to report progressive co-operation between Almoners and Health Department staff.

AMBULANCES

Shipley and Baildon.

This is situate at Dockfield Road. I am indebted to the County Ambulance Officer for a report on the Service.

The following is extracted from his Report :-

1. Patients

(a)	Admissions	1,250
(b)	Discharges	685
(c)	Transfers	278
(d)	Out-patients	10,981
(e)	Accident	26
		13,463

2. Analysis of patients

Stretcher	2,008
Sitting	11,455
Emergency	341
Mileage	53,441

Bingley and Denholme.

Bingley and Denholme are served by the Keighley Station of the West Riding County Ambulance Service and relief work is undertaken by Shipley Station.

The following figures have been supplied by the County Ambulance Officer on attendances, discharges and accidents at Bingley Hospital :-

Attendances (Out-patients)	481
Discharges	88
Transfers to other hospitals	143
Accidents	10

THE CREMATORIUM, SHIPLEY

This is situate in Bingley Road adjoining the Chapel of the Cemetery. Since opening in 1955, cremation has increased and a considerable urban area is served, including Shipley, Bingley, Baildon, parts of Bradford and further afield.

Cremation is recognised as a most hygienic disposal of the dead, and the continued provision of new burial ground prevents the economic use of valuable land for housing development. The facilities provided at the Crematorium are both respectful and impressive.

The Medical Officer of Health and his deputy are approved by the Home Office as Medical Referees, and the Clerk's Department at the Town Hall, Shipley, attends to the legal formalities.

Cremations at Nab Wood

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Shipley	81	182	201	218	201	228
Division (4 UDCs)	138	350	391	432	488	465
Rest	85	478	338	376	407	395
Total	223	828	729	808	895	860

DAY NURSERIES

The Day Nursery at Park Street, Saltaire provides accommodation for 50 children.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES

CARE OF THE AGED

There are more elderly people in the population and this necessitates increasing social and medical service. Consultant Physicians now specialise in Geriatrics, the medical practitioner devotes more of his time to the care of aged persons and so does the District Nurse and Health Visitor. Over 90% of Home Help organising is directed to their care. Research work is stimulated in a new branch of science related to the diseases of middle age and subsequent organic change in the elderly.

It was evident that the National Health Service Act of 1946 would increase the number of full-time workers. But it would never cover the full field and consequently ample scope was left for voluntary effort.

The increasing number of elderly persons necessitates more social and medical services directed to their needs. Many Consultant Physicians now specialise in Geriatrics and the medical practitioner, nurses and Public Health staff devote proportionately more time to the care of aged persons. Research too has stimulated greater interest

in the diseases of middle age and subsequent organic change in the elderly. In spite of the provision of full time officers, ample scope and a full field is left for voluntary effort as the following extracts will show:-

Baildon.

The 10th Annual Report of the Baildon Aged Persons Welfare Association has been sent by Mr. C. Tennant, the Honorary Secretary.

The Social Committee were responsible for two Havens at Town Gate and Charlestown with an average weekly attendance of 65. Library facilities have been extended, entertainment and other activities organised. The Visitation Committee had 70 persons on the list, sick, infirm or lonely who were visited in their own homes. A Chiropody scheme was maintained pending transfer of the responsibility to the official County scheme. The death of Mr. J.A. Schofield, who had been a stalwart of the Association since its inception, was recorded.

Bingley.

Mr. E. Parkin, Honorary Secretary of the Bingley Old Peoples Welfare Association reports a successful year of this large and active association. The report records the arrangement made with the Medical Officer of Health for the transfer of certain responsibilities to the County. This was only possible through the resourceful work of Mrs. Binns who, without stint, served the underling and helped develop the scheme. A Meals on Wheels scheme operates and a number of other worthwhile objects are served. The Haven is filled to capacity and is a standing tribute to local effort.

Shipley.

The Aged Persons Association had an active year. The Havens at Windhill, Wrose, Saltaire and the Salvation Army Citadel meet weekly. There was an average attendance at each of the Havens of about 30. The Haven in Saltaire Road opens from 10.0 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. and from 2.0 to 5.0 p.m. daily on week days including Saturdays. The average attendance weekly varies between 150 and 200. The Association met about five times during the year with representatives from many local associations.

Denholme.

The old established Voluntary Association provides a wide range of social interest and activity at the Mechanics Institute. Visitation of infirm and sick is undertaken and occupational therapy arranged by women members of the Association.

NURSING SERVICES FOR AGED

The District Nurse attends a large number of aged persons: indeed the major part of her duty is devoted to their care in infirmity and during illness. The more complex socio-medical problems are usually the province of the Health Visitor who is able to link up with other social workers. Hostel accommodation for the elderly is provided at -

- (1) Thornton View, Bradford.
- (2) The Shroggs, Steeton.
- (3) Hillworth Lodge (200) Keighley.
- (4) Morton Banks, Keighley.

Hospital accommodation is available for chronic sick at -

- (1) Calverley, Bradford.
- (2) Stoney Ridge, Bradford.
- (3) Heaton Royds, Bradford.
- (4) St. John's, Keighley.
- (5) Thornton View Hospital, Bradford.
- (6) Raikeswood, Skipton.

Organic illness may be cared for in the General Hospital Service at the large hospitals in the Bradford "A" Group, or the Keighley Group. Senile cases associated with mental disturbance are nursed at The Park, Rooley Lane, Menston Hospital or Scalebor Park. Convalescent facilities and Nursing Homes are also provided for the service of elderly persons either through Hospital Management Committee or Local Health Authority.

(Refer to other parts of the Report for Home Nursing, Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Help.)

LABORATORY SERVICE

The Fundamentals of a scientific Public Health Service depend on the proximity and resources of a Laboratory. The Public Health Laboratory Service provides one in Bradford where facilities for bacteriological and virological investigation are available. Arrangements for collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens are both adequate and expeditious. Samples of water, milk and other materials were submitted by the Public Health Inspectors. Samples of blood and other body fluids and contents are examined from suspect cases. A daily service minimises delay, and preliminary telephone reports from the Bacteriologist facilitate investigation in the field. Other advantages are reduction of exclusion from school and work, early diagnosis and prompt preventive action in cases of infectious disease. Dr. Smith and his staff have rendered help and valuable advice throughout the year.

Bacteriological Examinations

	Faeces	Urine	Swabs		Other	Total
			Nose	Throat		
Shipley						
Positive	146	19	1	2	8	176
Negative	322	8	-	14	10	354
Bingley						
Positive	40	-	-	1	1	42
Negative	104	2	-	2	2	110
Baildon						
Positive	54	1	-	2	-	57
Negative	87	-	-	2	-	89
Denholme						
Positive	5	-	-	-	-	5
Negative	18	-	-	-	-	18
Division						
Positive	245	20	1	5	9	280
Negative	531	10	-	18	12	571

Total number of specimens examined in
the Division - 851

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

HEALTH EDUCATION PROPAGANDA

The West Riding County Council and the respective Urban Districts are members of the Central Council for Health Education, and each contributes to the central organisation. The Central Council itself is controlled by a Committee representing Local Authority Associations, and the purpose is to make known within each locality services for the promotion of health. Services provided are :-

- (1) Supply of leaflets, posters and educational aids.
- (2) Free training schemes for staff.
- (3) Advice on special local problems.
- (4) A free information service and library.

Present practice in Public Health depends to an increasing extent upon education of the public e.g.

- (a) Smoking and Lung Cancer are now publicly known after years of publicity to be closely related.
- (b) Food Hygiene, Clean Air, and Prevention of Accidents in the Home need active public support behind the Local Authority.
- (c) Services provided by Local Health Authorities e.g. Care of the Expectant and Nursing Mother and Children, Immunisation Schemes, After Care and Prevention of Illness depend upon educational activities.

Sanitary Authorities are empowered under the Public Health Act, 1936 to engage in any kind of Health Education and this covers the whole field of environmental hygiene. Health Education lectures proceed in schools on such subjects as Foot Health, Safety in the Home, and many other matters are illustrated in booklets, leaflets, labels, cards and posters utilised by Doctors, Health Visitors and other Lecturers.

The Central Council are therefore a source of information on medical and social research: advisers on health propaganda and educators of the Technical Officer whose knowledge of education method is thereby kept up to date.

CARE AND AFTER CARE

However skilled the Specialist, and however efficient

hospital treatment, this is inadequate unless arrangements for proper care and after care of the patient are available on discharge. Under the National Health Service Act this is the responsibility of the Local Health Authority.

All age groups in the community are included, but a particular problem exists in the case of the elderly. Indeed this can now be considered a national challenge. Problems which affect each one in the family unit personally may require decisions of an exacting nature. These problems can be moral, physical or financial. Local Authorities give effect to decisions through the agency of Health Visitors skilled in assessing needs and giving advice as to the care, including diet, hygiene and nursing problems. The Home Nursing Service and the skill of the District Nurse is often called upon, and equipment for home nursing and nursing aids have been provided, for example, beds, chains and pulleys, wheel chairs, commodes, and walking aids. In 1960, 365 items of nursing equipment or aids were loaned. There is often the need for Home Helps, Housing, Convalescence, extra comforts and nourishment, and aids for the disabled. All this calls for close co-operation between General Practitioner, statutory and voluntary organisations. The more isolated the patient in society, either by virtue of his personality, or circumstance, the greater the need, and often such socio-medical cases require help from many sources. The care and after-care of patients discharged from Mental Hospitals and Sanatoria often requires detailed attention over a considerable period from the Mental Health Worker and Health Visitor.

Telephone messages from Almoners' Departments are not infrequent, requesting help to aid early discharge of patients or a patient who requests his own discharge. Shortage of hospital beds for the chronic sick is still evident.

One Health Visitor acts as liaison officer between Geriatric Consultant and other Health Visitors. Approximately 140 reports were submitted through the Medical Officer of Health to hospitals during 1960.

RECUPERATIVE HOME TREATMENT

There are three Recuperative Homes (including two for rehabilitation) for mothers and children in need of rest and a change of air who cannot leave their young children behind. Two families were sent in 1960.

Seven Homes are available for the school and pre-school

child and 32 children were admitted during 1960.

There are 13 Recuperative Homes for adults. Ten cases were admitted during the year.

HOME HELP SERVICE

Throughout the year the demands on the Home Help Service have steadily increased. During winter months there was a considerable increase in the number of cases of acute and chronic sickness, but despite absence due to illness among the Home Helps, and difficulties in recruiting suitable women due to the availability of employment in local mills, a satisfactory service was maintained.

Close liaison with hospitals enabled arrangements to be made for patients to be visited immediately upon discharge and Home Help provided without delay. Besides helping the patients, this also enabled hospital beds to be vacated more quickly than would otherwise have been possible.

During the year two new tubercular patients have been provided with Home Helps, and a Problem Family provided with a Home Help during the mother's illness, thus enabling the husband to remain in employment, and the nine children to be cared for at home.

Each new Home Help is interviewed in her own home and encouraged to take a sympathetic interest in the welfare of patients as well as in the intelligent tackling of household duties.

With the co-operation of doctors, midwives and health visiting staff the Home Help Service is able to provide a necessary and appreciated service to those in need of temporary or long-term help, and every effort is made to maintain a consistently high standard of service.

CASES PROVIDED WITH HOME HELPS

Divisional figures.

Type of Case	Number of cases	Hours employed	%
Maternity	45	1757	1.6
Tuberculosis	7	1956	1.7
Chronic Sick: Aged	464	93782	83.1
Infirm	63	11903	10.6
Others	<u>61</u>	<u>3390</u>	<u>3.0</u>
	<u>640</u>	<u>112788</u>	<u>100.0</u>

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

There were 39 cases of Scarlet Fever, 9 admitted to hospital. The disease is benign and the complications are few. Cases occurred throughout the year with a slight fall in summer.

DIPHTHERIA

No cases were notified. Active immunisation remains our safeguard, and steps must be taken to maintain and improve the immunisation rate.

MEASLES

The disease was epidemic at the end of the year but only 125 cases were notified as against 391 in 1959. Again, the disease was mild, complications few, and there were no deaths.

WHOOPING COUGH

This disease occurred in the second and third quarters following a two yearly pattern. 102 cases were notified and 5 admitted to hospital, compared with only 8 and 1 hospital admission in the previous year.

DYSENTERY

Although there was a slight increase in notified cases, 25 from 12 in the previous year, my impression was that the disease was less prevalent. The need continues for high standards of personal and family hygiene, bearing in mind the tendency to spread it by hand noted in susceptible young age groups.

POLIOMYELITIS

Only 1 case was notified, exactly the same incidence as in the previous year. This favourable return is no indication of the potential risk to the community, and active immunisation must be pursued so that the disease can be eradicated.

FOOD POISONING

The following notes are of interest and exemplify some aspects of the Department's work.

- (1) Samples of desiccated coconut taken in Liverpool, London and Manchester showed contamination with S. Para B. A check on local supplies by the Public Health Inspectors did not reveal any organisms in samples taken.
- (2) Between the 11th and 12th May an outbreak of Food Poisoning occurred related to schools in Shipley. Food causing the outbreak was meat and gravy and the agent *Clostridium Welchii*. Between midnight and 6.00 a.m. on the 12th May there were 158 known cases, and the average interval from ingestion to onset was 14 hours. The main symptoms were abdominal pain and diarrhoea and the severity of illness varied from mild to severe lasting approximately 12 hours.
- The outbreak occurred at two schools and a canteen and the estimated number of subjects of risk was 292. Full and detailed reports were forwarded to the Ministry of Health and the County Medical Officer.
- (3) An interesting instance of Food Poisoning occurred in a family between 1.30p.m. and 2.0p.m. on the 25th May, 1960. The cause was corned beef which may have been contaminated in handling. The agent was *Staphylococcus Aureus* commonly present in hand infections (boils, pustules etc.) There were 3 cases manifested by a sudden onset of diarrhoea, vomiting and abdominal pain lasting 12 hours. The corned beef concerned was imported and the Ministry of Health was contacted with a view to tracing any other outbreaks identified with the corned beef.
- (4) An outbreak of *Salmonella* Enteritidis related to steak and sausage occurred in an Institution in the Division. 9 cases were notified and 23 others ascertained making a total of 32 between the 28th and 31st May. Only 3 cases were severe and the average illness lasted about 3 days. About 180 consumers were at risk. The origin was obscure but the disease may have been animal borne from an abattoir.
- (5) A fatal case of *Salmonella* Group B infection occurred in an elderly woman. The patient took ill with acute diarrhoea at 5.0p.m. on the 20th August. About 40 hours later she was removed to hospital. Prawns were suspected, but we had no material which had been consumed other than an empty tin. Several other foodstuffs including salmon were examined but no organism was isolated from the food material.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of new cases notified during the year was 28, of which 24 were pulmonary. This brings the total on the Register at December 1960 to 359, just over 100 less than in the previous year. This is partly due to review of the Register, but there is no doubt that the decline in the number of cases was rapid. There were 6 deaths, all of them due to respiratory infection.

These figures convey little of the real nature of the change that has occurred in this disease. Less than a generation ago diagnosis necessitated a long stay in a Sanatorium based upon rest and collapse. Very frequently now only a few weeks suffice to confirm diagnosis, assess the needs of the case and promote active treatment. Thereafter care is domiciliary under a private Doctor and Chest Consultant.

T.B. Register for Shipley Division as at 31st December, 1960

	Males		Females		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Baildon	41	5	23	6	75
Bingley	48	1	31	8	88
Denholme	6	-	5	4	15
Shipley	104	4	69	4	181
	199	10	128	22	359

CARE OF THE TUBERCULOUS PATIENT AT HOME.

(a) Home Visiting.

During the year it was decided jointly by the Medical Officer of Health and the Chest Physician that some of the home visiting could be delegated to the Health Visitors on their own districts. It has been found that after a full course of antituberculous drugs relapse would seem to be unlikely, and it was thought the Health Visitors could incorporate the care of the "arrested" cases in their routine visiting.

It was still considered desirable for one person to be responsible for the visiting of the following :-

- (1) All newly notified cases and their contacts.
- (2) Those taking antituberculous drugs.
- (3) All sputum resistant cases.
- (4) Any other cases not considered entirely satisfactory by the Chest Physician.

This new arrangement would appear to be working well. The Health Visitors are able to notify at once any new births requiring B.C.G. vaccination, and it also eliminates the disadvantages of two persons visiting the same home.

(b) Provision of Home Helps. -

Certain tuberculous families have been provided with Home Help assistance. Usually the patient has some other disability or is in the elderly age group. The selection of Home Helps for tuberculous households is always done with the full knowledge and consent of both parties.

(c) Provision of Extra Nourishment.

Free milk, one or two pints daily, depending on the individual circumstances has been allowed to 98 patients during the year. This is supplied through the usual milkman and the patient must give an undertaking to consume the milk.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

Examination of Contact.

During the year 522 contacts were examined at the Chest Clinic of whom 81 were vaccinated with B.C.G. All immediate family contacts of new notified cases readily attended as requested. Fewer contacts of old cases were examined largely because the Chest Physician has become increasingly selective in deciding the necessity of repeated X-rays. In many cases he is satisfied there is little further risk of infection, and this is especially so when B.C.G. vaccination has been done.

B.C.G. of School Leavers.

B.C.G. has been given to school leavers where parents' consent was obtained.

For the first time it was arranged to X-ray all children found to be Mantoux positive. The parents of these children were also offered X-ray examinations and most took advantage of the opportunity.

Seven children had further follow-up examination. One is now receiving antituberculous drugs, two are still under supervision and the rest have been discharged.

Mass Miniature X-Ray.

The Mass Miniature X-Ray Unit paid its biennial visit to Shipley and District during the summer. Films of persons with suspected chest conditions were referred for supervision to the Chest Clinic for follow-up and advice.

Details of Surveys in the Divisional Area during the year.

Survey undertaken at	Number examined	Abnormalities Discovered			
		Tuberculosis		Other	Total
		Active	Inactive		
SHIPLEY Saltaire Sec. School	959	1	2	7	10
Salts (Saltaire) Ltd.	955	3	7	15	25
Vicarage Road	304	1	2	7	10
BAILDON Town Hall	742	-	1	7	8
C.F. Taylor Ltd.	495	2	4	5	11
BINGLEY Princess Baths	962	2	10	7	19
Royd House, Wilsden	235	-	3	4	7
Sunday School, Cullingworth	200	-	1	-	1
DENHOLME Mechanics Institute	371	1	2	4	7
TOTALS -	5,223	10	32	56	98

SCABIES and VERMINOUS INFESTATION

For practical purposes this is principally a school problem, although occasionally families exhibit infestation. The appropriate medicament is usually provided, and when facilities for cleansing of children and young persons are not present at home, the work is undertaken at Clinics. Hitherto we have utilised the services of the Disinfestation Centre at Bradford when adult and family groups are affected. During

1960, however, we had no reason to call upon the service of the Centre.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Local Authorities, under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, are required to arrange for the immunisation and vaccination of susceptible persons in their areas against Smallpox and Diphtheria. By direction, or with approval after application this may be extended to the control of any other disease. Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus and Tuberculosis lend themselves to prophylactic control by immunisation and have been added to the list in the West Riding administrative area. This involves not only the medical practitioner but the Department in a considerable range of work and maintenance of records.

Smallpox is an ever present risk enhanced by the prevalence of long distance air travel. It is regrettable that public apathy is responsible for the disappointing response to vaccination. Poliomyelitis, on the other hand, although less deadly, has end results which are more manifest, and the residual paralysis uncommonly met with captures public imagination. Even in this case response of adolescents and young people is disappointing. The use of B.C.G. vaccination in the fight against tuberculosis makes steady progress and helps diminish the toll of life and health exacted by "the captain of the men of death". Tetanus, although infrequent in occurrence, is a grave infection and can be controlled by thorough preventive measures. Diphtheria, no longer the menace of a generation earlier, periodically threatens public complacency and requires constant vigilance on the part of doctors and Public Health staff. Whooping Cough, at best an unpleasant interlude in childhood, can also be a debilitating disease and much unnecessary suffering and occasional loss of life can easily be avoided.

CURRENT RECOMMENDED SCHEME OF IMMUNISATION
FOR INFANTS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Injection	Interval
2 - 6 months	1	Triple (Diphtheria Tetanus Pertussis)	1	
	2	-do-	2	4 weeks or more
	3	-do-	3	-do-
6 - 9 months	4	Poliomyelitis	4	-do-
	5	-do-	5	-do-
15 - 18 months	6	-do-	6	
18 - 24 months	7	Smallpox Vaccination	7	
School entry	8	Diphtheria & Tetanus (Booster).	8	
10 years (approx:)	9	-do- The Diphtheria booster at 10 years is a matter for individual decision by the Medical Officer in view of the low level of recorded positive Schick tests at that age (which is about 5%)	9	
13 years (approx:)	10	B.C.G.	10	

VACCINATION and IMMUNISATION

Number of children who completed a course of injections in 1960.

	Age at date of completion							Totals
	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 - 9	10 - 14	15+	
SMALLPOX								
Primary	314	36	10	4	34	2	12	412
Revaccination	1	-	-	-	2	-	38	41
DIPHTHERIA								
Primary	680	84	33	27	64	7	-	895
Reinforcing	-	2	4	4	352	6	-	368
WHOOPING COUGH								
Primary	651	73	24	20	30	7	-	805
POLIOMYELITIS								
Primary	402	243	70	45	196	74	966	1996
Reinforcing	43	400	250	141	744	419	1575	3572

NUMBER OF PERSONS at 31st December, 1960 who had then completed a course of vaccination, primary or other.

	Born in the years								Totals
	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1951/ 1955	1946/ 1950	Pre 1946	
DIPHTHERIA									
Given 1956-60	313	627	633	569	505	2228	4412	-	9287
1955 & before	-	-	-	-	-	1152	379	-	1531
WHOOPING COUGH	308	593	601	544	432	1338	*102	-	3918
POLIOMYELITIS									
Two injections	111	265	96	44	30	132	86	848	2012
Three injections	1	206	491	564	561	3482	4438	5066	14809

NOTE *Whooping Cough. Children born 1948 and 1949 only.

MENTAL HEALTH

The Mental Health Act, 1959, repealed older legislation on Lunacy and Mental Treatment and also Mental Deficiency Acts which laid down the procedure for admission to hospital. The provisions of this Act which applied in 1959 were principally related to the informal admission of persons to mental hospitals. As mentioned in last year's report, the term 'mental deficiency' was abolished and four categories of mental disorder recognised.

- (i) Mental Illness
- (ii) Severe Subnormality
- (iii) Subnormality
- (iv) Psychopathic Disorders

In 1960 an Order gave effect to Sections 6 - 10 which enabled Local Authority services for the mentally disordered to be administered under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act. Local Authorities were empowered to provide residential accommodation, training, and occupation centres, to carry out guardianship and appoint Mental Welfare Officers. Local Authorities were also empowered to provide Welfare Services for mentally disordered persons as part of the general welfare service under the National Assistance Act 1948, and the Child Care Service.

The Mental Health Act is based on the advances of modern treatment and the fact that patients seek advice earlier in the course of their mental disturbance. As a consequence, there is less need of long stay accommodation which, in the course of the next fifteen years, is expected to be reduced by 50%. This implies considerable development and expansion of domiciliary and community health services. These steps have been taken in spite of the ageing of the population with consequent increase in senile dementia. As the Ministry of Health report for 1960 states, there will need to be increased acceptance and tolerance in the community of persons with mental disorders. It is also evident that these changes may well affect a person in employment, housing, and generally the need for a highly developed community care service.

Greater use is being made of Out-patient Clinics and the Psychiatric Clinic was held each Thursday afternoon by Dr. Dransfield at Salt's Hospital. This brings the Consultant Psychiatrist into immediate contact with the general medical practitioner locally. Furthermore, the Mental Health Social Workers attend the clinic and relate field work to out-patient and in-patient treatment.

The Psychiatric Clinic at Bingley Hospital continued on Tuesday mornings throughout the year. It is regretted that Dr. E.J. Harrison, the Consultant from Scalebor Park, is leaving this post and that changes will be necessitated in the near future. It is hoped to apply as effective a link in Bingley as has applied at Salt's Hospital.

Occupation Centres

25 sub-normal patients receive full-time training, 24 at Branshaw View Occupation Centre and 1 at a Bradford Centre.

<u>Patients attending</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Under 16	8	3
Over 16	11	3

A special 'bus transports patients to the Keighley Centre. Adults attending the Bradford Training Centre receive an allowance from the National Assistance Board to cover cost of fares by services 'bus, and mid-day meal at the Centre.

Home Teaching

It has not yet been possible to re-establish the Home Teaching Service, but it is hoped facilities will shortly be available.

Menston Hospital and Salt's Hospital Psychiatric Clinic

15 male and 28 female patients received either in-patient treatment or attended the Clinic. Since the Mental Health Act 1959 was fully implemented in November 1960 notification of discharges, and referrals for after-care have been received, and it will be possible to give comprehensive figures in next year's Report. Many patients are now being admitted to hospital on an informal basis, and of those admitted as detained patients, the majority are regraded to informal status shortly after admission. An excellent relationship has been established at Menston and Scalebor Park Hospitals, and with the general practitioners in the local Health Authority area.

The Psychiatric Clinic at Salt's Hospital is serving an extremely useful purpose. Patients are referred by general practitioners, and follow-up attendance after discharge from hospital fulfils a great need. In this way contact with the Consultant at the clinic and the Mental Welfare Officer is maintained. Home visits at regular intervals are also undertaken by the Mental Welfare Officer until the patient has become full integrated into the life of the community.

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. Farndale.

405 complaints were received during the year, a decrease of 11 compared with 1959. These are listed below:-

Housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Overcrowding...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Choked drains or sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Water supply...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Verminous houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Rats or mice infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	106

Inspections

Dwellinghouses (Public Health Act)	...	...	...	...	...	...	311
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Refuse Receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Knacker's Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Verminous or Dirty Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Clean Air Act:-							
(1) Observations (Factory chimneys)	...	...	...	...	...	...	142
(2) Plant inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
(3) Inspection and reinspection of houses (Smoke Control Areas)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,068
(4) Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	983
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Rats and mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	806
Sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	285
School, Public or Hotel Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Maggot Breeding Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Visits to works in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	495
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cleansing Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
Salvage Depot	...	...	...	...	...	...	203
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	260

Mortuary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Accumulations of Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218
Re Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Miscellaneous visits or inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	668
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,181
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Common yards and passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Re-inspections under Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128

Summary of Sanitary Works Executed

Houses re-drained or partially re-drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
House drains cleared of obstructions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
House drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
House drains encased in concrete	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Areas drained and concreted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Yard or Area Gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Inspection Chambers repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Waste pipes trapped, renewed and disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Fall pipes repaired and disconnected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Sinks provided and walls tiled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

Summary of Drains Tested

Drains under construction or repair tested hydraulically	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing the source of flooded basements	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91
Drains tested by Volatile Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Drains tested by smoke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Drains tested by opening up	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Sanitary Accommodation

At the end of the year the number of waste water closets in the town had dropped to 112, all except 16 of which will be demolished within the next few years with the continuation of the Council's Clearance Programme. At the end of 1961 demolitions in the Wood End district will account for a further 55.

Summary of Works carried out

W.C. appliances renewed or repaired ...	...	...	...	...	6
Waste water closet converted into fresh water closet ...	...	...	...	...	1
Waste water closets abolished...	...	...	...	...	11
W.C. pedestals renewed ...	...	...	...	...	5
W.C. seats provided or repaired ...	...	...	...	...	1
W.C.s cleansed or lime-washed...	...	...	...	...	9
W.C. walls repaired ...	...	...	...	...	16
Sanitary dustbins repaired or new bins substituted therefor ...	...	...	...	...	301
Water closets abolished ...	...	...	...	...	27
Soil pipes repaired ...	...	...	...	...	14
Miscellaneous repairs...	...	...	...	...	29

Number and Types of Closet Accommodation at December 31st, 1960

		<u>Water Closets</u>	<u>Waste Water Closets</u>	<u>Privies</u>	<u>Movable Privy Pails</u>
North Ward	...	2,293	102	1	6
South Ward	...	2,887	5	2	2
East Ward	...	2,479	0	2	0
West Ward	...	3,043	3	3	3
Central Ward	...	1,998	2	0	0
Totals	...	12,700	112	8	11

Farm premises and factories are included.

The 8 privies and 11 privy pails still in use are at farms and other isolated premises where no sewer is available.

31 houses are not connected to the town's sewerage system.

Offensive Trade Premises

Offensive Trades in the district include the following:

1 Tripe Boiler; 1 Bone Boiler; 1 Fat Melter; 1 Gut Scraper.

Sixteen inspections - all satisfactory.

Notices served during 1960

Public Health Act, 1936

Housing Act, 1957

Statutory Notices

Outstanding, 1959	...	...	...	5
Served during 1960	...	...	...	10
Complied with 1960	...	...	...	15
Outstanding, 31st December, 1960	...	...	...	7

Informal Notices

Outstanding, 31st December, 1959	...	...	...	145
Served during 1960	...	...	...	349
Complied with, 1960	...	...	...	438
Outstanding, 31st December, 1960	...	...	...	66

RODENT AND PEST DESTRUCTION

The work of rodent control is carried out by 2 part-time operatives with supervision and assistance as required from the Public Health Inspectors. 111 minor infestations were dealt with and 162 bodies of rats or mice were found. Inspections by the Public Health staff number 806.

Baiting and poisoning was carried out as a routine measure at the refuse tips and cleansing depot.

During the year 53 wasps nests were destroyed.

Treatment for cockroaches was carried out at one of the hospitals.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Factories with power	...	...	...	179
Factories without power	...	...	...	18
Other premises (site of building operations, etc.)	...	...	...	11

Total 208

Number of inspections of factories:-

(a)	With mechanical power ...	...	...	68
(b)	Without mechanical power	...	...	3
(c)	Outworkers ...	...	...	5
(d)	Other premises...	...	...	37

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke Control Areas

The Shipley No.1 (Saltaire) Smoke Control Order, 1958, became operative on 1st September, 1960. From the date of confirmation on 6th July, 1959, the staff of the Department was busily engaged in authorising alterations to fireplaces, supervising conversions, and approving the finished work prior to payment of grant. Of the 1,274 dwelling houses in the area, 326 were houses belonging to the Council and the work at these properties was carried out by the Council's Surveyor. In the case of the 948 privately owned houses, 773 consents to alterations had been given at the end of the year at an estimated cost of £7,930 or £10 5s. 2d. per house, compared with the estimate of £9 11s. 6d. per house. The cost to the Council at that date (30%) was £2,379 or £3 1s. 7d. per house compared with the estimate of £2 17s. 5d. The Council's Treasurer had paid 659 claims amounting to £5,143 11s. 9d.

The remainder of the houses either did not need any alterations or the occupiers carried out the necessary adaptations without claiming grant. In a few cases where property was unoccupied up to the appointed date, Statutory notices were served to enable grants to be paid.

It is true to say that the Order has been welcomed by the people living in the area, many of whom have remarked on the absence of soot falling on pavements and washing and the great benefits due to the cleaner conditions in the home and the increase in the supplies of hot water. Like any other innovation there were those who found difficulty in burning coke and a great deal of time was spent both by officers of the N.E. Gas Board and the Council in assisting occupiers and, where necessary, modifying grates, gas ignition and in some cases the chimney pots.

Following the coming into operation of the Order, a further report was presented to the Council covering an adjoining area of 535 acres and 1,418 dwellinghouses, and provisional approval was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in June, 1960, and detailed inspections were commenced. The Order will be submitted for

confirmation to the Ministry in the autumn of 1961. Reaction by the residents in the No.2 area has been very favourable and it was pleasing to find that a large number of houses were already smokeless; this will considerably reduce the cost in this particular district. The estimated cost per house based on a sample survey of 173 houses was £14 5s. 8d. with a total estimated cost of £20,256.

In connection with the provision under the Clean Air Act for contributions towards costs of conversion of churches and other religious institutions, a survey showed that at 14 churches or chapels no alterations were required and all were burning smokeless fuel. At the other 14 churches the total estimated cost of conversion was £503. At the one church in the No.1 Smoke Control Area where the estimated cost of complying with the Clean Air Act was £98, the Council agreed to pay 70% of the cost.

Industrial Smoke

During the year 142 timed observations were taken of factory chimneys in the area and it was necessary to issue 7 cautions for the excessive emission of smoke or grit. During the same period 9 inspections of boiler plant were carried out.

Experience since the war shows that there is undoubtedly a greater awareness by industrialists of the need to economise on fuel by the more efficient use of either coal or oil burning plants, and in cases where smoke was emitted in contravention of the Regulations it was generally due to breakdowns, or in one or two cases, inefficiency on the part of the boiler firer.

Recording of Atmospheric Pollution, Somerset House

<u>Month</u>	<u>Rainfall</u> <u>in</u> <u>inches</u>	<u>Insoluble</u> <u>Deposit</u> <u>Tons</u> <u>sq. mile</u>	<u>Soluble</u> <u>Deposit</u> <u>Tons</u> <u>sq. mile</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Solids</u> <u>Tons</u> <u>sq. mile</u>	<u>Sulphur</u> <u>Estimation</u> <u>Mg/day</u> <u>100 cm</u> <u>Lead Peroxide</u>
January	4.62	6.64	8.36	15.00	1.83
February	2.56	10.85	5.98	16.83	2.62
March	1.95	9.10	10.85	19.95	1.40
April	0.82	7.27	5.21	12.48	0.92
May	0.97	6.70	5.05	11.75	0.67
June	0.56	10.19	4.25	14.44	0.53
July	3.48	4.71	9.93	14.64	0.50
August		Apparatus defective.			0.56
September	3.85	2.55	5.28	7.83	1.10
October	3.59	9.10	5.11	14.21	0.95
November	5.13	7.83	8.63	16.46	1.05
December	4.31	7.30	10.59	17.89	1.74

Totals	31.84	82.24	79.24	161.48	13.87
--------	-------	-------	-------	--------	-------

Rainfall - 1959 24.90 inches
 1958 27.95 "
 1957 27.88 "
 1956 22.68 "

Tons per square mile

Sulphur

Monthly Average

Deposit -	1960	6.85	6.60	13.46	1.156
	1959	7.01	7.01	14.02	1.160
	1958	8.06	9.26	17.32	1.224
	1957	6.38	8.56	14.94	1.350
	1956	6.74	5.96	12.70	1.347

LETHAL CHAMBER

48 dogs and 42 cats were disposed of by the R.S.P.C.A. at the Dockfield Depot.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

for the period April 1st, 1960 to March 31st, 1961.

Refuse Collection

The winter of 1960/61 was again exceptionally mild with very little snow or frost, with the result that at no time was the collection of refuse interrupted. This was fortunate because the staff position throughout the year was again very uncertain and the experience of the past few years continued. The problem was particularly acute at holiday times as it was impossible to recruit suitable labour to replace men away on holiday. 72 men were employed as refuse collectors during the year on an establishment of 17, as compared with 57 during the previous year, 30 during 1958 and 55 in 1957. In spite of these changes it was possible to achieve a weekly collection of house refuse except for short periods after Bank Holidays.

During the year a second 18 cu. yd. dual tip Karrier vehicle was brought into service, bringing the fleet in use as follows:

- 1 Karrier 16/18 cu. yd. Dual Tip - House and Trade Refuse
- 1 Karrier 16/18 cu. yd. Dual Tip - House Refuse
- 1 10 cu. yd. Karrier Diesel Side Loader - House Refuse
- 1 S. & D. 13 cu. yd. Side Loader - House Refuse
- 1 S. & D. 10 cu. yd. Side Loader - House Refuse
- 1 Karrier 7 cu. yd. Side Loader - Slaughter Refuse and Manure,
Furniture and other
miscellaneous refuse.

On the introduction of the second dual tip vehicle, one S. & D. 9 cu. yd. side loader was placed on stand-by duty so that in case of breakdown it would not be necessary to use open vehicles for refuse collection. Both the large capacity vehicles continued to work satisfactorily, and there is no doubt that this type of vehicle is much to be preferred to the side loader on account of easier and cleaner loading, greater capacity with a consequent longer loading time and fewer journeys to the disposal point. The Committee decided that a third 16/18 cu. yd.

dual tip vehicle should be ordered and this will come into operation next year. The Committee also gave consideration to the use of paper bags in place of the conventional dust bin and it was agreed to experiment in a small area of some 66 houses on an estate where there are many steps and steep gradients to negotiate from the bin stand to the vehicle. Whilst it was realised this would result in increased costs, even allowing for the speeding up of collections, it was felt that unless there were any unforeseen difficulties it would be in the interests of the dustmen in the reduction of the very arduous work on this estate.

Refuse Disposal

Disposal of refuse continued during the year at Hirst Wood, Wrose and at Coach Road in Baildon; at the latter site tipping finished on 30th April, 1960.

On 2nd February, 1961, the whole of the town's refuse was tipped at Valley Road in connection with a redevelopment scheme undertaken by the Council's Surveyor, and in order that the work should be completed with the minimum delay the co-operation of Baildon Council was sought and all the refuse from the neighbouring Urban District was tipped at the same site, and with the offer of free tipping to building contractors the work was completed in about 4 months.

No trouble was experienced from fires at Coach Road, Hirst Wood, or from the Valley Road site. At Wrose Tip, however, which adjoins a children's recreation ground, several fires were started at the beginning of the year when the weather was dry. These were put out without much difficulty by trenching and flooding and where necessary sealing with soil or other fine inert material.

Dusting with insecticide by means of pressure sprayer was carried out in May, July and September, and this undoubtedly resulted in the absence of complaints arising from flies and other insects.

In connection with present shortage of labour the Committee decided that as soon as circumstances permitted, mechanical equipment should be purchased for use on the refuse tips.

Salvage

The following tables give details of salvaged materials sold and the monthly income. The total for the year was some £500 more than in 1959/1960 due in part to an increase in sales of waste paper and textiles.

			T.	C.	Q.
Waste paper and cardboard	...	...	454	14	2
Baled tins	...	...	8	8	1
Textiles	...	...	6	18	0
Ferrous scrap	...	...	2	17	3
Non-ferrous scrap	...	...		5	3
Total			473	4	1

Monthly Income

			£	s.	d.
1960					
April	...	...	215	1	9
May	...	...	329	12	3
June	...	...	323	0	0
July	...	...	276	18	0
August	...	...	301	5	6
September	...	...	310	12	1
October	...	...	280	19	0
November	...	...	283	10	9
December	...	...	294	6	10

1961					
January	...	...	325	9	2
February	...	...	253	0	1
March	...	...	379	1	9

3,572 17 2

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Private Builders

Since the war private builders have completed 306 houses and provided 57 housing units by conversions to flats. In addition the West Riding Police Authority have erected 15 houses.

Post-War Housing Units provided by Council

New Houses erected during the year ... 142

Houses provided up to 31st March, 1961:-

Permanent	...	1,534
Conversion	...	12
Pre-fabs.	...	79
(remaining)		
		<u>1,625</u>

Back-to-Back and Blind Back Houses at December 31st, 1960

North Ward	...	...	395
South Ward	...	...	587
East Ward	...	...	498
West Ward	...	...	133
Central Ward	...	...	329
			<u>1,942</u>

HOUSING

Clearance Programme

The Shipley (Wood End) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1959, was the subject of a public enquiry on 24th February, 1960. The Order was confirmed on 6th July, 1960. Included in the Order were 27 houses about which agreement to purchase had not been reached and which were considered to be unfit for habitation, one premise included by reason of bad arrangement only, and one house and two houses and shops which were included as grey land.

Altogether some 245 premises are to be demolished and before the end of the year 41 had been dealt with.

Demolition

During the year 106 houses in a number of clearance areas were demolished and 202 families comprising 495 persons were rehoused.

Houses Closed

Nine houses or parts of houses, indicated below, were closed, 9 families (22 persons) being rehoused.

2/3 Southgate
30 Regent Street
32/34 Regent Street
36 Regent Street
6 & 8 Beatrice Street
12 Ellen Street
26a Belmont Crescent
6 The Holt

Overcrowding

Statutory overcrowding has practically ceased to exist but there are a number of families who have not been able to obtain separate accommodation. The Department maintained close co-operation with the Housing Office in connection with the applications where there is a possibility of overcrowding existing.

At the last review of the housing register 69 families were found to be living as lodgers.

Improvement Grants

During the year the Council approved 9 discretionary grants and 33 standard grants. The discretionary grants were 44 less than in 1959. Standard grants approved increased by 23 during the year, mainly in respect of back-to-back houses having side sculleries and sufficient bedroom space to allow for the installation of bath, basin and inside W.C. together with the other standard amenities.

Housing Inspections 1960

Number of houses inspected...	...	...	...	...	372
Visits in respect of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	2
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	492
Visits re Habitation Certificates	...	...	...	...	64
Removals to Council houses...	...	...	...	...	22
Improvement Grants and Standard Grants	...	...	...	...	614
Certificates of disrepair - houses inspected	...	...	...	...	4

Housing Defects Remedied, 1960

Wooden floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	7
Windows repaired and properly hung...	...	...	...	...	7
Window frames mastic pointed	...	...	...	...	14
Skylights repaired...	...	...	...	...	1
Doors and casings or furnishings repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	17
Plastered walls repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	13
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	9
Fall pipes renewed...	...	...	...	...	9
Walls repointed	...	...	...	...	1
Cement rendering renewed	...	...	...	...	1
Ranges repaired or renewed...	...	...	...	...	10
Staircases and fencing repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Chimneys and flues repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Stone floors relaid or asphalted	...	...	...	...	14
Miscellaneous defects remedied	...	...	...	...	39

WATER SUPPLY

The following information dealing with water supply and consumption has been supplied by the Council's Surveyor and Water Engineer.

Supply

The Council are water undertakers. The undertaking was established by the Shipley Local Board, under the powers of the Shipley Waterworks and Police Act of 1854 and subsequent Acts and Orders.

The basic source of the Council's water supply consists of Sweet Well, and Low Moor Springs on Morton Moor, which have an average

yield of between 460,000 and 500,000 gallons per day. The water is piped from the springs across the moor past Graincliffe Reservoir to the treatment plant situated below the Reservoir, where it receives lime treatment to neutralise the slightly acid properties. It then flows through slow sand filters and is given chlorine/ammonia treatment on entry to the clear water tank from which it is passed into supply to the High Level Areas of Shipley by means of a 10-inch diameter main.

In addition, the Council possess the right to collect water over gathering grounds consisting of 1,881 acres on Morton Moor and Bingley Moor. The effective drainage area for Graincliffe Reservoir is 1,116 acres and the water is conducted into the Reservoir, the capacity of which is $95\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, by three main dykes - Weecher Dyke, Black Dyke, and Great Graincliffe Dyke.

Any water which overflows from Graincliffe Reservoir or which is allowed to go down the Reservoir bye-pass, is fed via Eldwick Beck into Eldwick Reservoir, which has a capacity of $27\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons approximately and is now used only for storage of compensation water, the supply of which is a statutory obligation on the Council. This water is fed into Eldwick Beck below the Reservoir Dam.

The requirements of the High Level Areas of Shipley do not absorb the whole of the yield of the springs and the resulting surplus water overflows before treatment from a manhole in the embankment of Graincliffe Reservoir into a 12-inch diameter pipeline to the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs. These Reservoirs supply a large proportion of the lower levels of Shipley and the excess demand from these areas over the surplus water available from the springs is made up by releasing surface water stored in Graincliffe Reservoir to mix with the spring water where this enters the pipeline to the Service Reservoirs.

Whilst the water from the springs is characterised by a very high degree of chemical and organic purity, and only a slight acidity, the surface water from the Gathering Grounds has in solution a relatively large proportion of natural aluminium and a high acidity, and this latter property would give rise to a dangerous degree of plumbo-solvency, even when the water was mixed with the less acid spring water, unless the combined waters were treated before being put into supply.

At Baildon Bank, however, the combined spring and surface waters are given lime and chlorine-ammonia treatment before being passed into the reservoirs. In this case the lime treatment fulfills the dual purpose of obviating for all practical purposes the power of the water to dissolve lead from pipes and fittings and converts its properties from acid to

slightly alkaline, thus causing the aluminium to settle out in the reservoirs (which perform the purpose of sedimentation tanks as well as storage reservoirs) in the form of a floc or jelly-like substance which tends to trap any organic or other impurities and further clarifies and purifies the water. In order to give adequate settlement the two reservoirs are used alternately.

The purified treated water is passed into service from the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs by means of two 10-inch diameter mains.

In addition to supplies from their own sources the Council purchase, by an agreement a further supply of treated water amounting to approximately 250,000 gallons per day from the Bradford Corporation Water Undertaking. This amount may be increased to 500,000 gallons per day during dry periods if required.

In order to carry out the treatment of water from their own sources adequately, the properties of both the raw and the treated water are tested several times a day at Graincliffe and Baildon Bank treatment plants, and also samples of tap water taken in Shipley from both sources are tested daily by members of the Water Department Staff. In addition, monthly examinations by independent analysts are made of both the bacteriological and chemical properties of all raw waters and treated waters supplied to consumers, and the results of these over a long period indicate the very satisfactory nature of the water supply.

Consumption

All houses except one, where there is a private supply, were serviced direct from the mains, that is, 99.9% had a piped supply.

No houses were supplied by stand pipes.

Average daily total consumption	= 1,278,000	gallons
Average daily total consumption per head	= 41.1	gallons
Average daily domestic consumption	= 1,071,000	gallons
Average daily domestic consumption per head	= 34.4	gallons
Average daily industrial consumption	= 207,000	gallons

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination

Samples were taken monthly as routine (and oftener as needed) from four points in the town (corresponding with the supply), and from various points on the "collection" or storage side of the undertaking. Samples were examined by the Laboratory during 1960 and the results are tabulated below.

Findings of Public Health Laboratory (Bacteriological Examinations)

Treated Water

	<u>Shipley Water Supply</u> <u>(samples)</u>				<u>Bradford Supply</u> <u>for Shipley</u> <u>(samples)</u>		
<u>Presumptive</u> <u>B. Coli Count</u> <u>per 100 ml</u> <u>water</u>	<u>Graincliffe</u> <u>Clear Water</u> <u>Basin</u>	<u>Baildon Bank</u> <u>Reservoirs</u>		<u>Town Samples</u>			
		<u>Upper</u>	<u>Lower</u>	<u>High</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>High</u> <u>Level</u>	<u>Low</u> <u>Level</u>
(Class I) Highly Satisfactory	12	-	-	12	12	13	12
1-2 (Class II) Satisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3-10 (Class III) Suspicious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 10 (Class IV) Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Untreated Water

Shipley Collection (samples)

<u>Presumptive B. coli count per 100 ml water</u>	<u>Before Impounding</u>	<u>Impounding Reservoir</u>
0-2	30	13
3-25	5	1
26-49	-	-
50 and over	6	-

Chemical Examinations

Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Analytical and Consulting Chemists, made monthly examinations of the water supply and samples from each of the four supply areas in the town were examined. The report for June, 1960, is set out below:-

<u>CHEMICAL ANALYSES</u>			<u>Shipley Water Supply</u>		<u>Bradford Supply for Shipley</u>	
(results in parts per million)			<u>High Level</u>	<u>Low Level</u>	<u>High Level</u>	<u>Low Level</u>
Total solids	...	...	100	100	100	100
Chloride	...	...	14	18	10	14
Total Hardness	...	...	40	60	40	55
Lead, Copper, Zinc	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iron	...	...	0.1	0.4	0.1	Nil
Manganese	...	...	Nil	0.2	-	-
Aluminium	...	...	0.6	0.8	-	-
Silica	...	...	10.0	6.0	-	-
Free Ammonia	...	...	0.05	0.2	0.01	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen	...	...	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
Free Chlorine	...	...	0.1	Nil	-	-
pH			7.2	6.4	8.2	7.0

Plumbo-Solvency

The water as collected from the moors is acid, and is, therefore, presumably plumbo-solvent. Hydrated lime is added to reduce acidity. Samples were examined in 1960 for lead content, 4 from the Low Level Supply and 4 from the High Level Supply; 4 were taken after the water had been standing all night in the service pipes (first draw sample) and 4 were taken after half-an-hour's standing. These tests showed the water to have no appreciable plumbo-solvent effect when delivered to the house taps.

Private Water Supplies

At the close of the year there was only one isolated house, that is, less than 0.1% of the houses in the town, with a private supply.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Resident in the District at the end of the year there were on the register:-

Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	...	20
Dairies	...	...	...	...	3
Premises at which Milk is sold only in sealed bottles					82
				Total	...
					105

Licences to deal in designated milks were issued as follows:-

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
T.T.	18	12
Pasteurised	19	11
Sterilized	101	10
	138	33

Non-resident Distributors numbered 24

Bacterial Examination of Milk

		<u>Samples Submitted</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>	<u>Void</u>
T.T. Pasteurised	...	21	21	0	0
T.T. Certified	...	49	49	0	0
Pasteurised...	...	9	9	0	0
Sterilized ...	...	0	0	0	0
		<u>79</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Samples taken by W.R.C.C.					
Past.(produced in Shipley)		21	21	0	0
T.T.Past.(produced in Shipley)		2	2	0	0
		<u>23</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Biological Examination of Milk

2 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination and proved negative for tubercle bacilli.

B. Abortus

During the year 45 samples of milk were submitted to the Ring test. 37 were negative and 8 positive (cultures negative).

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The number of animals passing through the Abattoir during 1960 showed an increase of 2,341 as compared with 1959. This was almost entirely due to an outbreak of foot and mouth disease which closed the public abattoir at Bradford, as a result of which the Shipley slaughterhouse was used by some of the Bradford butchers for a period of two weeks at the beginning of the year.

Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

Report on Slaughterhouse Facilities

In accordance with the provisions of Section 3 (1) of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, a report was presented to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food giving details of the existing and the probable future requirements for slaughterhouse facilities in the district, and submitting a list of works required to comply with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958. The works which it is proposed to carry out include the provision of cattle stunning pen(s), improved lighting and the replacement of the wooden pig scalding tanks with metal troughs.

The decision of the Minister had not been received at the end of the year but the report, subject to the carrying out of certain additional works of a minor character, was approved on 27th January, 1961, and the appointed day for the completion of the works of reconstruction was given as 1st October, 1961.

Animals killed during the year:-

Beasts	...	...	...	2,182
Calves	...	...	...	160
Sheep	...	...	...	7,343
Pigs	...	...	...	2,091
Goats	...	...	...	2

11,778

The number of cows killed was 334 or 15.3% of the beasts, as compared with 3.6% in 1959.

Slaughter Licences

27 Licences to slaughter animals were issued during the year.

Meat Inspection

Return of Animals Slaughtered and Meat Inspected during
1960

	<u>Public Abattoir</u>					
	<u>Cattle</u> <u>(excluding</u> <u>Cows)</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Figs</u>	<u>Goats</u>
Number inspected	1,848	334	160	7,343	2,091	2
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	3	6	31	7	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	586	91	2	289	110	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	31.71%	28.14%	5.00%	4.36%	5.59%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	25	2	-	-	14	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	1.35%	0.59%	-	-	0.67%	-

There are no private slaughterhouses in the district.

Table of Particulars of Carcasses and Organs
condemned at the Public Abattoir

Beasts - Tuberculosis

					<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Carcase and offal	...	...	...	...	1	488
Heads and tongues	...	...	...	...	9	275
Livers...	...	...	...	...	5	70
Lungs (pairs)	...	...	...	...	7	98
Mesenteries and intestines	...	...	...	...	8	267
						<u>1,198</u>

Pigs - Tuberculosis

Heads	...	...	...	...	14	178
Mesenteries and intestines	...	...	...	...	4	50
						<u>228</u>

Calves - none

Other Diseases

Sheep

Carcase (Moribund)	...	...	...	...	4	227
Carcase and offal (Emaciation and Oedema)	...	...	...	...	24	796
Livers (Distomatosis and parasites)	...	...	...	...	228	588
Livers (Abscesses)	...	...	...	...	6	20
Plucks (Parasites)	...	...	...	...	24	92
Plucks (Abscesses)	...	...	...	...	42	200
Hindquarters (Abscesses)	...	...	...	...	2	32
Intestines (Decomposition)	...	...	...	...	30	150
						<u>2,105</u>

No. Weight in lbs.

Calves

Carcase and offal (Pyæmia)	...	...	...	1	80
Carcase and offal (Septic Polyarthrititis)	...	...	...	1	40
Carcase and offal (Enteritis and Oedema)	...	...	...	1	30
Carcase and offal (Uraemia)	...	...	...	1	36
Carcase and offal (Immaturity)	...	...	...	1	35
Pluck (Decomposition)	...	...	...	1	5
Kidneys (Nephritis)	...	...	...	2	$\frac{1}{4}$

226 $\frac{1}{4}$

Beasts

Carcase and offal (Septicaemia)	...	...	...	2	895
Carcase and offal (Oedema)	...	...	...	1	384
Heads and Tongues (Actinomycosis)	...	...	...	5	120
Livers and part livers (Distomatosis & Cirrhosis)	566				3,658
Livers and part livers (Abscesses)	...	...	...	47	658
Livers and part livers (Telangiectasis)	...	...	...	3	67
Lungs (Abscesses)	...	...	...	36	282
Lungs (Pleurisy and Pericarditis)	...	...	...	1	12
Lungs (Decomposition)	...	...	...	4	28
Lungs (Parasites)	...	...	...	1	10
Hearts (Pericarditis)	...	...	...	1	5
Kidneys (Nephritis)	...	...	...	6	11
Kidneys (Abscesses)	...	...	...	1	1
Spleen (Haematoma)	...	...	...	3	10
Spleen (Abscesses)	...	...	...	1	2
Udders (Mastitis)	...	...	...	18	416
Intestines (Decomposition)	...	...	...	14	420
Intestines (Abscesses)	...	...	...	1	20
Beef (Bruising and Injury)	...	...	...	4	154
Skirt (Abscesses)	...	...	...	5	24
Flanks (Oedema)	...	...	...	4	58
Steak (Abscesses)	...	...	...	1	40

7,275

No. Weight in lbs.

Pigs

Carcase and offal (Swine Erysipelas)	...	...	4	475
Carcase and offal (Eyaemia)	...	...	3	392
Forequarters (Pleurisy)	...	...	8	191
Pork Trimming (Abscesses)	...	...	1	9
Legs of Pork (Bruising)	...	...	2	47
Head (Abscesses)	...	...	1	14
Belly Pork (Mastitis)	...	...	1	10
Plucks, Lungs, Hearts (Pleurisy and Pericarditis)	90			441
Livers (Cirrhosis)	...	...	9	29
Livers (Ascaris Lumbricoides)	...	...	9	36
Intestines (Peritonitis)	...	...	2	20

1,664

Total weight condemned 12,686 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

Total weight condemned, 1959, 15,648 lbs.

Total weight condemned, 1958, 15,811 lbs.

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat condemned at Public Abattoir	5	13	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned foods surrendered at shops		19	3	27
	6	13	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sampling

Food and Drugs sampling is done by the West Riding County Council Weights and Measures Department.

70 samples were taken, 58 of milk and 11 of other foods, and one sample of drugs.

One sample of potted meat contained only 77.6% meat and this was thought by the Public Analyst to be insufficient. A letter of caution was sent to the trader concerned.

Visits to Food Premises

Further inspections of food shops were continued to secure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 and 1960.

						<u>Inspections</u>
Manufacture of sausages etc.	...	...	...	...	}	71
Butchers' shops	...	...	...	...		
Fishmongers' and Greengrocers' premises	...	...	...	...		157
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...		9
Bakers' and Confectioners' shops	...	...	...	...		124
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...		7
Grocers' shops	...	...	...	...		59
Public Abattoir	...	...	...	...		404
Markets	...	...	...	...		55
Licensed premises...	...	...	...	...		9
Cafes, Restaurants	...	...	...	...		12
Ice Cream - Manufacturers' premises	...	...	...	...		3
Ice Cream - Shops registered for sale only	...	...	...	...		6
Industrial Canteens	...	...	...	...		13
Wholesale Premises	...	...	...	...		19
School canteens	...	...	...	...		11
Dairies	...	...	...	...		2
						961

Improvements carried out at food premises were:-

Wash basins fixed	...	...	...	4
White glazed sinks provided	...	...	...	1
Electric light to W.C.s	...	...	...	1
Repairs to walls, floors and ceilings	...	...	...	2
Repairs to equipment...	...	...	...	8
Gas water heaters	...	...	...	2
First aid boxes	...	...	...	1
Redecoration of rooms	...	...	...	4

BYE-LAWS

(in force related to Public Health)

Handling, Sale and Delivery of Food, Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.
Buildings, Public Health Act, 1936.
Hairdressers and Barbers, Section 120, W.R.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1951.

W.R.C.C. BYE-LAWS

(Local Government Act, 1888, and other Acts)

Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.
Carrying Dangerous or Offensive Articles along Footpaths.
Carrying offal through streets.
Street Cries.
Spitting in Certain Public Places.
Leaving Orange Peel, Banana Skins, etc., on Footways.
Bye-laws under the Highways and Locomotive Acts.
Suppression of Litter.
Control of Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, in Public Places, etc.
Dogs Fouling Footways.
Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Senior Public Health Inspector,
Mr. T. E. Cooke

The year 1960 was one of considerable activity on the part of the Public Health Committee, particularly in relation to Housing and removal of Atmospheric Pollution.

The Council made the Main Street (West) Compulsory Purchase Order during the year. This Order covers the town centre with some 173 houses, shops, works and business premises. Making the Order presented great problems particularly those dealing with its subsequent redevelopment. The Public Inquiry was held on the 28th February, 1961.

The year also marked the completion of the first post-war five year programme of Slum Clearance during which 370 unfit houses were represented, or 49 more than originally intended. The second five year programme was approved in July and this provides for demolition of a further 469 houses by 1965 and the elimination of the old "one up and one down" or Type 1 back to back.

Although the nine year programme for making Bingley a smoke free area was approved in 1959 the first two Orders were not made until September, 1960. These Orders cover 1,127 premises and their survey was a major task. The Public Inquiry was held on the 28th March, 1961.

By the end of the year the survey of the first Clearance Area in the second five year plan of Slum Clearance was complete and the Bingley Hill Street (South) Clearance Area No. 6 and the Bingley (Dewhirst Street and Moorside Road, Wilsden) Clearance Order No. 5 were made early in 1961.

The passing of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 was welcome and will help to secure material improvements on local sites.

FOOD INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION

Food Hygiene. Food handling standards in the Bingley area are generally good and reliance is placed on education of food handlers to maintain and improve conditions. In addition to discussions during inspections of food premises a further course of six lectures was arranged at the Bingley Technical Institute and these were well attended.

The marked development in the sale of pre-packed food and of cold storage in the retail shops is all to the good.

The following is the approximate number of food traders:-

Grocers	73	Fishmongers	6
Greengrocers	18	Public Houses	23
Confectioners	43	Tripe Dealers	1
Ice Cream Dealers	107	Meat & Preserved Food	
Cafes	14	Products	12
Butchers	31	Sweets	94
Bakers	21	Canteens	26
Fish Friers	20	Chemists	10
		Wines and Spirits	3

Meat Inspection. There is one licensed private slaughterhouse in the district and this was the subject of the Statutory Slaughterhouse Report adopted by the Council in September, 1960, as required by Section 3(1) of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. Although reasonably satisfactory a number of repairs and improvements were required to be completed by the "appointed day" on the 1st July, 1961.

There was a marked increase in the use of this slaughterhouse during the year, the total number of animals killed being 1,452. Nearly all of these animals were slaughtered on Sundays necessitating Sunday work by the Health Inspectors in order that one hundred per cent. meat inspection be maintained. The following are details of meat inspection:-

	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number of animals killed	28	2	1486	110
" " " inspected	28	2	1486	110
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	191	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	-	-	Nil	Nil

There is one large poultry packing station in the area which is run on modern hygienic lines.

Milk Supply. An appreciable amount of raw farm bottled milk is still sold in Bingley, but the whole of such milk is produced by Tuberculin Tested herds. The remainder of Bingley's milk is Pasteurised and

Sterilised. The number of dealers was as follows:-

Tuberculin Tested Milk	31
Pasteurised Milk	33
Sterilised Milk	25

Careful attention is given to the regular sampling of raw milk. 51 samples were submitted to the methylene blue test, of which 48 were satisfactory. 156 were submitted to the "Ring test" in connection with detection of Brucella Abortus, of which 135 were negative. Notices to exclude the milk from certain cows were served on three producers.

The present national position with regard to the elimination of Brucella Abortus is rather chaotic. A number of Local Authorities now regularly test the raw milk sold in their districts for the presence of Brucella Abortus, this being the causative organism in undulant fever in man. Regulation 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 authorises the Medical Officer of Health to require exclusion of milk from cows known to be secreting infected milk. Only too often, however, the farmer who brings in new cows as replacements finds that his purchased animals are also infected and it is clear that a national eradication scheme against Brucellosis is urgently needed. It is understood that the Ministry of Agriculture have already started a pilot scheme with this end in view.

No difficulties were experienced in regard to sale of ice cream, of which there are 107 vendors. One milk vending machine was established.

The District Inspector of the Food and Drugs Authority informs me that 57 samples were taken in Bingley during the year. Of these, forty-six were milk samples, and eleven dry samples. All were found to be genuine, with the exception of one milk sample, which was 10.0 per cent. deficient in fat content. A cautionary letter was sent to the farmer concerned.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

This section of a Public Health Inspector's duties covers atmospheric pollution, factory hygiene, rodent control, moveable dwellings, drainage and sewerage, water supply, public cleansing, etc. and all these duties closely affect the health and well being of every member of the community.

Public Cleansing. It was decided during the year to modernise the fleet of refuse collection vehicles hired from the Transport Committee by the Health Committee. After careful consideration of systems of dustless loading and of the probable eventual adoption of the 'paper sack' system of refuse storage two rear loading dual tip vehicles were ordered for delivery in 1961, making three in all of such vehicles and it is anticipated that a fourth new smaller vehicle will be purchased in 1962 for use under restricted conditions.

The amount of refuse produced by the householder is both increasing in amount and changing in character. The amount is increasing because of the higher standard of living, the greater number of houses and the rapid trend towards the "all electric" house and abolition of the open fire on which much domestic refuse can be burnt. This is now placed in the dustbin. Many householders now have two bins because of the added bulk of their domestic refuse.

To make matters even more difficult there was a continued shortage of labour and this fact, combined with increased holidays and shorter hours, made it virtually impossible to maintain a regular weekly collection all the year round.

No special difficulties were encountered as regards disposal of refuse, which is all taken to Dowley Gap and used for filling in an old sewage sludge lagoon. This work has been rather tricky owing to the great depth of the lagoon. Although this lagoon will take the whole output of refuse for several years to come a survey was made of other possible tipping sites and it is evident that the existence of many extinct quarries will solve all problems for a long time yet. There were two tip fires during the year due to the presence of red hot ashes in the dustbins, but these were quickly extinguished.

The new Eagle Gulley Emptier continued to give excellent service in cesspool and gulley emptying.

Street cleansing is carried out with a Karrier machine soon due for renewal, and a staff of four orderlies. Weed killing was carried out in the Spring with hired equipment. It is difficult to get hold of such equipment at the proper time and the great length of adopted roads (over 50 miles) makes it desirable that a weed spraying machine be purchased. A successful anti-litter campaign was carried out in June, the principal feature being competitions for schoolchildren.

Despite the large area of Bingley (11,418 acres) the cost of public cleansing compares favourably with other districts. The following figures are taken from the latest Ministry of Housing and Local Government Costing Return for England and Wales:-

	<u>Bingley</u> <u>U.D.C.</u>	<u>Urban</u> <u>Districts</u>
	£	£
Net cost for Refuse Collection and Disposal per 1,000 premises	1,786	1,929
Net cost per street mile cleansed	71	142
" " " 1,000 street gulley cleansings	115	89

New public conveniences were opened in Eldwick during the year. These are well designed and have wash basins. By comparison the other conveniences are out of date, although they are being improved as far as possible, bearing in mind that the Wellington Street and Main Street ones will be eventually demolished owing to redevelopment. The sorry tale of wanton damage continued, although one culprit was caught and prosecuted.

Small improvements were carried out at the Public Mortuary where 35 bodies were received during the year.

Rodent and Pest Destruction. During the year the Rodent Operative paid 230 visits and gave 97 treatments covering 111 premises.

Moveable Dwellings. The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into operation on the 29th August, 1960. For too long Local Authorities like Bingley with large moveable dwelling problems had struggled along with inadequate powers. The new Act, if properly administered, enables proper conditions to be secured and helps the site operators and site users. It does not, unfortunately, give much help as regards colonies of hutments and shacks which are a worse local problem than caravans.

Following the passing of the new Act the local operators of caravan sites were notified of the requirements and supplied with forms of application for site licences. These were under consideration by the Planning Authority at the end of the year and those that were approved were dealt with by the Public Health Committee in 1961. Only one site licence was actually issued in 1960 and this was for 66 caravans at Goit Stock. The planning permission required the removal of all existing tram and 'bus bodies from the site and its future use to be restricted to caravans of proprietary manufacture and approved design. The site licence conditions required the provision of roads and standings, fire points, drainage and toilet and laundry facilities, together with parking and recreational space.

With the prospect of having satisfactory conditions for caravans the Health Committee instructed me to carry out a joint survey of all remaining temporary huts and shacks with the Area Planning Officer and the results of this survey and a report on the action taken will appear in the Annual Report for 1961.

Some progress was also made with regard to the problem of gypsy caravans and tents which annually appear on semi open land at Staples Brow near Flappit. The owner was persuaded to fence this off and so prevent further camping. A Brewery Company was also induced to forbid one of its tenants to allow further winter caravans to be stationed on land at the rear of his public house.

Sanitary Accommodation. Considering the rural character of Bingley the proportion of water closet accommodation is surprisingly high, nevertheless the existence of about 178 pail closets on farms and in remote places is a source of annoyance and it is becoming extremely difficult to get men willing to empty them. Every effort is being made therefore to secure the voluntary conversion of these antiquated provisions by means of improvement grants or conversion grants. The Highways Committee decided to carry out sewer extensions at Micklethwaite, Wilsden and Cullingworth, and this will enable about 16 to be converted in 1961.

The following is the approximate position as regards sanitary accommodation:-

	<u>Water Closets</u>	<u>Pail Closets</u>	<u>Dustbins</u>
Bingley	4,092	20	4,241
Cottingley	1,148	2	1,115
Harden	468	21	636
Crossflats & Micklethwaite	1,024	17	813
Cullingworth	521	36	641
Eldwick & Gilstead	696	41	1,045
Wilsden	963	41	849
	<u>8,912</u>	<u>178</u>	<u>9,340</u>

Clean Air. Future local historians may regard the year 1960 as noteworthy because it was the year when the town's first smoke control orders were made. If the Health Committee's programme is adhered to the year 1970 should see the area entirely free from domestic smoke. The most important order concerned 1,034 premises at Cottingley, this area being put first because it adjoined two similar smoke control

areas in Shipley. Situate to the South West of the built-up portion of Bingley it is intended to follow on with other areas in a North Easterly direction year by year until 1965, when there will be only the outlying villages to deal with. The second order dealt with a new estate at Warren Lane and 93 houses adjoining the same. The Public Inquiry in respect of these houses was held on the 28th March, 1961.

During the year the Health Committee strongly supported the West Riding Clean Air Committee in its representations to the Minister of Housing and Local Government to secure amendment of the Clean Air Act 1956 in order that householders resident in "Black Areas", but whose dwellings are not as yet included in smoke control areas, may receive a grant for voluntary conversions of fireplaces if such work is satisfactorily carried out. There is ample precedent for such a step in both the Public Health Act (conversion of closets) and the Housing Act (Improvement Grants).

On the industrial side a good deal of time was devoted to taking observations of industrial chimneys, of which 361 were made. Excessive smoke (as defined by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations) was emitted on 33 occasions. One local difficulty arises from various woodworking concerns where steam is raised partly by burning wood waste and partly by coal. Modernisation of boiler plant directed to securing the combustion of coal without smoke continues and there is an increasing use of instrumentation in the boiler houses.

Measurement of atmospheric pollution in Bingley is carried out at two stations (St. Ives and Town Hall) and I append details of the measured pollution month by month. Rainfall is given in millimetres, the insoluble and soluble deposits in rates of deposition in tons per square mile. Sulphur dioxide is measured by the mean rate of sulphation of a standard lead peroxide candle exposed in a louvred box. The amounts are expressed as milligrams of sulphur trioxide fixed per day per 100 square centimetres of Batch "A" standard lead peroxide. Owing to interference with the deposit gauge near the Town Hall on four occasions this instrument had to be resited and the results for 1960 are incomplete.

The question is often asked as to whether any actual reduction of atmospheric pollution has been achieved by the passing of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Owing to the interference with the Town Hall gauge its figures are not comparable, but at St. Ives where no interference has occurred the figures for total deposits over the past four years are as follows:-

1957	129.1 tons per square mile
1958	110.8 " " " "
1959	102.6 " " " "
1960	96.1 " " " "

St. Ives Research Station

Month	Rainfall m.m.	Undissolved Deposit Tons per Sq. Mile	Dissolved Deposit Tons per Sq. Mile	Total Deposit Tons per Sq. Mile	Sulphur Dioxide etc. Milligrammes per 100 sq. cm. per day
January	109	2.8	3.3	6.1	1.3
February	70	2.6	3.9	6.5	2.6
March	38	3.7	5.1	8.8	1.7
April	48	3.9	5.1	9.0	1.1
May	41	3.6	3.5	7.1	1.4
June	26	4.6	2.9	7.5	0.4
July	110	3.5	4.5	8.0	0.3
August	99	3.1	4.1	7.2	0.6
September	68	3.2	2.8	6.0	1.5
October	120	3.4	8.0	11.4	1.4
November	159	2.6	5.6	8.2	1.7
December	108	3.5	6.8	10.3	1.4
	<u>1,036</u>	<u>40.5</u>	<u>55.6</u>	<u>96.1</u>	<u>1.28 av.</u>

Town Hall

January	130	8.8	4.0	12.8	0.9
February	70	6.0	4.3	10.3	1.1
March	36	8.4	3.5	11.9	1.0
April	39	3.6	4.4	8.0	0.8
May					0.7
June	25	5.3	3.0	8.3	0.1
July	110	6.3	5.0	11.3	0.2
August					0.2
September					0.9
October					0.7
November	130	8.6	9.9	18.5	1.3
December	93	3.3	9.0	12.3	1.7
					<u>0.8 av.</u>

Water Supply. The following report has been prepared by Mr. A. Haslock, the Council's Water Engineer:-

The Council are water undertakers for the whole area except the villages of Harden, Crossflats and Eldwick (which are supplied directly by Bradford Corporation) and the Branksome Drive area, Nab Wood (which is supplied by Shipley U.D.C.).

The sources of supply are springs on the St. Ives Estate and in Ruin Bank Wood; moorland gathering ground at Harden Moor and the St. Ives Estate and adits at Bleak House and Lees Moor, Cullingworth. In addition, approximately 40% of the total volume supplied is obtained in bulk from the Bradford Corporation.

All spring and adit water is collected underground and is not exposed to daylight until it reaches one of the three service reservoirs where it is chlorinated. The water collected from the moorland gathering ground is first of all passed through a slow sand filter bed at Milner Spring before being pumped into the High Level Service Reservoir. At some periods of the year a dose of ammonia is added to the water in addition to chlorine.

The estimated population supplied with water is 18,215. In addition 39 dwellinghouses or farms have their own private piped supply. The average daily consumption is 708,000 gallons, which is made up as follows:- Domestic 524,000 gallons per day, Trade 184,000 gallons per day. The average consumption per head per day is 38.9 gallons, of which total 28.8 gallons is domestic consumption and 10.1 gallons trade consumption.

Samples of water from all sources are submitted both for chemical and bacteriological examination at regular intervals in addition to samples taken throughout the area by the Public Health Department.

Bacteriological results of samples at reservoirs were as follows:-

<u>Treated waters:</u>	<u>High Level</u>	<u>Low Level</u>	<u>Cullingworth</u>
Satisfactory	25	10	17
Suspicious	2	-	2

A typical chemical analysis:-

	High Level Parts per Million	Low Level Parts per Million	Cullingworth Parts per Million
<u>General Chemical Examination</u>			
Reaction, pH.....	6.4	6.8	7.0
Free Carbon Dioxide, as CO ₂	5.0	7.0	5.0
Ammoniacal Nitrogen, as N.	0.01	0.15	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen, as N.	0.01	0.01	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen, as N.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitric Nitrogen, as N.	0.5	2.6	1.6
Hardness (Wanklyn's Soap) (as CaCO ₃)	40	100	64
Temporary	20	56	30
Permanent	20	44	34
Permanganate Figure (4 hours, 80°F.), as O	0.8	0.4	0.8
Alkalinity, as CaCO ₃	20	56	30
Total Solids	160	260	180
<u>Mineral Analysis</u>			
Calcium, as Ca.	10	28	15
Magnesium, as Mg.	3	8	7
Sodium as Na,	25	21	15
Carbonate, as CO ₃	12	34	18
Chloride, as Cl.	17	17	16
Sulphate, as SO ₄	46	62	44
Nitrate, as NO ₃	2.2	11	7
Iron	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fluoride, as F.	0.1	Nil	Nil

Six samples of water were specially submitted for analysis to determine the amount of artificial radioactivity expressed as Strontium 90 contained therein. The amount varied between 1.8 and 3.0 micro micro curies per litre and were all satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage. The Sewage Works, reconstructed in 1953, are situate at Dowley Gap. There are small works at Harecrofts, Flappit and Hallas Bridge. A number of properties, chiefly at Low Springs and High Eldwick, are out of reach of sewers as are the majority of the farms. Owing to the scattered nature of the district there are several hundreds of septic tanks in the area and these are de-sludged on application in accordance with the provisions of Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Rivers and Streams. A number of cases of stream pollution were remedied and close liaison is maintained with the Catchment Board Authority. There is one public swimming bath and one paddling pool. 18 samples of swimming bath water were examined bacteriologically, and all were found to be satisfactory. Steps were taken to improve the quality of the water in the paddling pool.

Industrial Hygiene. There are 176 factories on the register. The number of defects dealt with was 33 and these chiefly related to toilet facilities. There were 32 outworkers.

The following is a list of trades carried on at local factories:-

Aircraft components	Leather Tanning and Currying
Artificial Silk Manufacture	Machine Tool Makers
Baking	Monumental Masonry
Blacksmith	Motor Repairing
Bleach Bottling	Motor Vehicle Body Manufacture
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Paint Grinding
Burling and Mending	Paper and Cardboard Manufacture
Concrete Block Manufacture	Paper Pressing
Cotton and Wadding Manufacture	Reed and Heald Making
Cotton Winding	Plaster Fillers and Silk Flock Manufacture
Cotton Worsted Warp Dressing	Printing and Bookbinding
Cotton Yarn Dyeing	Rag Flock Manufacture
Dry Cleaning of Clothes	Saw Milling
Egg Grading and Packing	Scrap Metal Dealing
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	Sheet Metal Working
Engine Makers	Soap Making
Fat Boiling and Refining	Spring Making
Fertilizer Manufacture	Tailoring
Football and Leather Belt Lace Making	Textile Leather Making
Gut Scraping	Waste Pulling
Ironfounding	Wire Turning
Jacquard Card Cutting	Wood Bobbin Making
Joinery	Woodworking
Lapping and Making up	Woodworking Machinery
Woollen Rug Weaving	Wool Twisting and Reeling
Woolcombing	Worsted Spinning
Woolsorting	Worsted Weaving
Woollen Spinning	Worsted Winding and Reeling
Woolwaste Cleaning	

HOUSING

The older industrial areas of this country have special housing problems because of the great amount of building which took place a century ago when standards were deplorably low. Nowhere is this more evident than in the wool textile areas of the West Riding with its legacy of back-to-back houses. Even here, however, they are not all bad, in fact many of those built at the end of the nineteenth century can make excellent houses if modernised. Unfortunately the better houses are often found in the same street or district as the old "one up and one down" or Type I back-to-back which need immediate clearance. When this is done unpleasant gaps are created and effective redevelopment is precluded.

In the best interests of the community there must be close co-operation between the Health Authority and the Planning Authority and steps were taken locally to secure such liaison in 1960.

1960 was the last year of the first post-war five year plan of slum clearance and also the year when the second five year plan had to be drawn up.

In the first five year programme it was intended to deal with 261 houses by means of clearance area procedure and 60 as individual unfits. The actual numbers dealt with were 269 and 101 respectively, or 49 more than were originally intended.

The second five year plan provides for the complete elimination of all Type I back-to-backs. It is intended to include 349 houses in Clearance Areas and also deal with 120 individual unfit houses, making a total of 469 houses and a grand total of 839 in the decade 1955/1965.

The actual programme of clearance areas for the next five years is as follows :-

	<u>Houses</u>
1960/61 Hill Street and front of Church Street	55
1961/62 Peel Street, Adelaide Street, Lime, Greenhill and School Streets	67
1962/63 Kell, Rutland, Princess, Norfolk Streets; Part of Bradley and Johnson Streets, Albert and Derby Streets	70

1963/64	Part Fox, Rook, Eldon and North Streets; Part Harrison and Cardigan Streets; Part Cranbrook, Emsley, Horsfall and Hulbert Streets.	78
1964/65	Robertshaw Street; Part Calvert Street, Brook, Chapel, Foster, Bridge, Thomas, Lime and Wood Streets, Crossflats.	79
		<u>349</u>

Together with 120 individual unfit houses.

As already indicated there will be close co-operation with the Planning Authority in dealing with these areas.

The total number of houses inspected during the year was 797. Much time was taken up in preparation of maps in relation to the large Main Street (West) Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of which the Public Inquiry was held in February, 1961. Detailed inspections and surveys were also carried out in respect of the Bingley (Dewhirst Street and Moorside Road, Wilsden) Clearance Order No. 5 and the Bingley (Hill Street South) Clearance Order No. 6.

In addition 74 houses were made fit.

During the year the following individual unfit houses were dealt with :-

The Chalet, Moorland Grange Farm, Eldwick	Undertaking not to re-let.
36, Mill Street, Cullingworth	" to execute works.
Stocker Close Farm, Cottingley	" not to re-let.
6, Kings Court, Bingley	do.
3, Kings Court, Wilsden	Demolition Order.
56, Kings Court, Bingley	Undertaking not to re-let.
9, Quebec, Cottingley	" to use as store.
11, Quebec, Cottingley	Consideration adjourned.
3, Kings Court, Bingley	" "
10, Queen Street, Bingley	Closing Order.
34, Bents Lane, Wilsden	do.
35, Bents Lane, Wilsden	do.
36, Bents Lane, Wilsden	do.
14/16, Kings Court, Bingley	Undertaking not to re-let.
9, King Street, Wilsden	Closing Order.
8, Ferrand Street, Bingley	do.

10, Ferrand Street, Bingley	Closing Order.
12, Ferrand Street, Bingley	do.
14, Ferrand Street, Bingley	do.
16, Ferrand Street, Bingley	do.
82, Hill Street, Bingley	do.
1, Wellington Street, Bingley	do.
Stocker Close Cottage, Cottingley	do.
15, Peel Street, Bingley	do.
7, King Street, Wilsden	do.

While good progress is being made as regards the abolition of unfit houses, little is being done to improve the amenities of the large number of houses built about 70-80 years ago which, while not unfit, are sadly in need of modernisation. It is obvious that the Discretionary Improvement Grant Scheme and its complementary, the Standard Grant Scheme are barely touching the fringe of this problem. There are about 2,000 houses in Bingley which are without bathrooms and internal toilets. The number of Improvement Grants approved during the year was 72, and it seems obvious that some measure of compulsion will have to be introduced in order to secure the general provision of these necessities for decent living. I believe that the majority of property owners would welcome legislation on these lines if they could be assured of a fair return on their capital outlay.

Only 3 applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957.

Based on the out-dated official standard of overcrowding there are no known cases in the Bingley district. The official standard is so low as to permit a husband, wife and two children under 10 to occupy a one bed roomed house, provided that it has a livingroom. Livingrooms have to be included in the assessment of how many people may occupy a house, but this fact does not imply that such rooms must be used for sleeping purposes. The standard should be revised as a bedroom standard and so that, under normal circumstances, not more than two persons occupy a bedroom.

APPENDICES

The following statistical summary of work done during the year is prepared in accordance with the regulations concerning Public Health Inspectors.

FOOD INSPECTIONS

<u>Milk</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re-inspections</u>
Inspections of dealers premises	9	
Samples for Methylene Blue Test	50	
" " Brucella Abortus	156	

Meat Inspection

Visits to Slaughterhouse	47	
Carcases inspected	1626	
Visits to inspect food	23	
Inspections of food premises	45	21
Weight of unsound food disposed of: 6 cwts. 1 qr. 8 lbs.		

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Shops

Inspection under Shops Act	30	-
Pet Shops Act	2	-

Atmospheric Pollution

Industrial chimneys observed	361	-
No. of excessive emissions of dark smoke	33	-
No. of cautions sent	32	-
Boiler plants inspected	34	-
Inspections in proposed Smoke Control Areas	495	-

Factories

Factories inspected	11	-
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Water Supply

Samples taken - Bacteriological	43	-
Samples for Plumbo Solvency	24	-

Drainage

Drains tested	427	-
Drains found to be defective	139	-
Choked sewers referred to Surveyor	13	-
Visits to work in progress	194	-
Number of abatement notices served under Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936 (other than for housing defects)	-	-

	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Re-inspections</u>
<u>Nuisances</u>		
Number of nuisances abated	83	-
<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Premises inspected for filthy or verminous conditions	191	14
Premises disinfested	13	-
Infectious cases visited	3	-
Premises disinfected	1	-
Schools inspected	1	-
Ashes receptacles inspected	335	19
Offensive trade premises	6	-
Canal boats inspected	2	-
Piggeries inspected	30	-
Public conveniences	180	-
Refuse tips and Salvage Depots	248	-
Inspections for rodent infestations	31	1
Visits and tests re pollution of streams	38	43
Number of inspections made for nuisances (not housing defects)	140	28
Moveable dwellings inspected	61	-
Mortuary visits	7	-
Camping sites	14	2
Other visits	25	-
<u>Housing</u>		
Number of dwellings inspected under Public Health & Housing Acts for housing defects		797
No. of informal notices served under Public Health & Housing Acts for housing defects		221
No. of statutory notices served under Public Health Act		14
No. of visits in clearance areas regarding re-housing requirements		176
No. of new cases of overcrowding		1
Individual unfit houses represented under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957		30
Notices served under Section 16, Housing Act, 1957		30
Closing Orders made under Section 17, Housing Act, 1957.		18

Rent Act, 1957 - Certificates of Disrepair

Applications for certificates	3
Decisions to issue certificates	2
(a) In respect of some but not all defects	-
(b) In respect of all defects	2
Undertakings given by landlords under para. 5, 1st schedule	5
Certificates issued	-
Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates	-
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	-

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Tents, Vans and Sheds

Moveable dwellings removed from district from temporary site	13
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Public Conveniences

Repairs to conveniences	11
-------------------------	----

Vermin

Rodent Infestations treated	97
Other infestations treated	2

Refuse Accommodation

Additional dustbins provided	20
Dustbins renewed after notice	50
Dustbins sold	170
Closet pails sold	5
Hire bins issued	65

Housing

Overcrowding cases remedied	1
House roofs repaired	12
Nuisance from dampness abated	16
Repairs to stairs, handrails and balustrades	1
House doors repaired	4
Window frames repaired	7
Opening window area provided	1
Fixtures renewed and repaired	7
Repairs to water closets	11
Glazed earthenware sink provided in lieu of insanitary stone sink	1

Cooking accommodation provided	1
Defective floors repaired	5
Internal plaster repaired	6
Mastic and putty pointing renewed	2
Defective flues repaired	3
Defective paving repaired	1
Other repairs	4
Defective wall pointing renewed	4
Nuisance from smoke abated	3
Timber affected by dry rot removed, timber renewed and precautions taken against recurrence	1
Chimney stack repaired	3
Additional W.C. provided	1

Drainage and Sewerage

Choked sewers released	23
Defective sewers repaired	6
Choked drains released	105
Defective drain relaid	44
Proper means of drainage provided to buildings	1
Septic tanks repaired	2
Eaves gutters and fallpipes renewed and repaired	30
Sink waste pipes repaired	5
Waste water closets converted	1
Street gulleys repaired	2
New inspection chamber provided	2

Water Supply

Service pipes repaired	13
Service pipes cleansed	1
Pollution of stream abated	4
Water pump to well repaired	1

Factories

Repairs to roof	1
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Food Preparation Premises

Premises re-decorated	5
Floors renewed	2
Plaster repaired	1
Artificial lighting provided	1
Wash-hand notice provided	1
First-aid materials provided	2
Impervious counter top provided	1
Ventilation improved	2

Food Preparation Premises (Contd.)

Window repaired	1
Door repaired	1
Improvements to working surfaces	1

Nuisances

Dirty premises cleansed	3
Accumulation of refuse removed	13
Bin for waste food removed	1
Offensive smell obviated	1
Burning of refuse stopped	1

BYELAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH

IN FORCE IN BINGLEY

MADE BY BINGLEY U.D.C.

Slaughterhouses.	Recreation Grounds.
Common Lodging Houses.	Means of Escape in case of Fire in Factories.
Markets.	Offensive Trades.
New Streets and Buildings.	Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Foods.
Tents, Vans and Sheds.	Sale of Food in the Open Air.
Smoke Abatement.	Employment of Children.

MADE BY WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Suppression of Litter.	Dogs Fouling Footways.
Control of Wireless Loud Speakers.	Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.
Employment of Children and Young Persons.	

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Public Health Inspector,
Mr. R. Horsfall.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Total number of inspections made for nuisances	115
Nuisances abated	15
Informal notices served for the abatement of nuisances	15
Statutory notices served	1
Bakehouses inspected	20
Fried fish shops inspected	21
Smoke observations made	30
Drains tested	32
Drains approved	32
Infected premises disinfected	-
Verminous houses disinfested	3

2. SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Drains reconstructed	4
Defective drains repaired	18
Blocked drains liberated	34
Drains provided with vent shafts	10
Drains connected to sewer	10
New gullies provided	31
Additional W.C.'s provided for existing premises	4
Conversion of privies to water closets	-
Ashpits abolished	-
Additional dustbins provided to existing premises	52

3. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Water closets	4,562
Waste water closets	3
Privy middens	6
Pail closets	29
Portable dustbins	4,623

4. HOUSING STATISTICS

A. (i) Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health & Housing Acts, 1936)	27
(ii) Number of inspections made	58

B. Remedy of defects without service of formal notice:-
 Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit
 in consequence of informal action by the Local
 Authority or their officers

11

C. Action under Statutory powers during the year
 (Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 & 1957)

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which
 notices were served requiring defects to be
 remedied Nil

(ii) Number of houses in which defects were
 remedied after service of formal notice

(a) by owners Nil

(b) by Local Authority Nil

D. (i) No. of houses subject to Closing Orders Nil

(ii) No. of houses closed by owners 11

(iii) No. of houses demolished by owners Nil

(iv) No. of families rehoused 9

(v) No. of persons involved in (iv) above 30

5. HOUSING

At the beginning of the year 33 houses were under construction on the Council's Jenny Lane Estate. These were completed in the late spring and no further building work was commenced during the year.

Private enterprise was responsible for the erection of 51 houses during the year and a further 64 houses were completed by Shipley Urban District Council at Higher Coach Road.

The number of privately erected houses shows a slight decrease on the figures for the previous two years. There is still a keen demand for building land within the district and a steady increase in the total number of properties is being maintained.

In addition to the new building work improvements were carried out to 26 of the Council's older properties in The Grove.

6. HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

10 applications were approved during the year for Housing Improvement Grants, one of these was for discretionary grant, and the remaining 9 were for standard grants. The total amount granted in respect of these applications was £1,366, of which 75% is recoverable from the Exchequer.

The works carried out were mainly for the provision of the five standard amenities.

I feel that there are many owners not availing themselves of this opportunity to carry out improvements to property. There are still many substantially built houses lacking standard amenities which could, under the auspices of this scheme, be brought up to the standard now expected of the age and thus extend their useful life.

7. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

(a) Refuse Collection. Two vehicles are employed on refuse collection, one "S. & D" 18 cu. yd. fore and aft tipper and one "Karrier Bantam" 10 cu. yd. rear loader. It has been difficult to maintain a weekly collection throughout the entire area mainly because of periodic shortages of labour, this type of work is not very attractive in view of the counter-attractions in industry. At various times it was necessary for one or other of the vehicles to be taken off the road for maintenance and with the lack of a reserve vehicle this has further aggravated the situation.

(b) Refuse Disposal. During the first three months of the year tipping was carried out at the Coach Road tip in response to a request by Shipley Urban District Council. As a result of this tipping it has been possible for that Council to reclaim a considerable area of land for use as a recreation ground.

For the remaining nine months of the year tipping has taken place at Heights Lane Farm, Eldwick.

In order to facilitate the work of controlled tipping a Fordson Major with dozer blade and bucket attachments was purchased. This machine is proving extremely useful in several ways, not the least of which being the almost complete avoidance of time lost through vehicles "bogging down" on the tip.

One pleasing facet of this work has been the opening of the Municipal Recreation Ground on the site of the old Temple Rhydding refuse tip. This is an excellent example of the results that can be achieved from the reclamation of land by controlled tipping. It has been possible to construct tennis courts, bowling green and a miniature golf course on a piece of land which, before tipping commenced, was no more than a piece of derelict land.

Summary of Refuse Collected

Total number of loads collected
Estimated weight

1,224
2,388 tons.

8. SALVAGE

The sum of £1,285. 16. 6d. was raised by the sale of salvage collected during the year. This shows a decrease of £176. 6. 5d. over the figure for 1959.

Details of Salvage sold during 1960:

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>£.</u>	<u>s.</u>	<u>d.</u>
Waste Paper	158	16	-	1,254	12	-
Rags, &c.	2	15	-	31	4	6

Waste Paper:-

1957	151	14	1	1,274.	13.	-.
1958	145	11	2	1,186	-	-
1959	152	1	3	1,220	1	5

9. FOOD INSPECTIONS

There are no slaughterhouses within the District, meat is brought into the area from the Public Abattoirs of the surrounding district. Regular visits are made to the various food shops in the area in order to check upon the standards of hygiene being maintained amongst food handlers. In general the conditions of the Food Hygiene Regulations are being observed in all shops.

10. ICE CREAM

There is only one manufacturer of ice cream within the District. There are forty-one registered retailers of ice cream operating within the area. The majority of ice cream retailed from shops is prepacked, whilst that sold by mobile vendors is sold loose. Regular inspections of all premises and vehicles have been carried out to ensure that the requisite standards of cleanliness are being maintained.

11. BAKEHOUSES

There are five bakehouses within the District, none of which is underground. A periodic inspection of these is carried out and the standard of hygiene has been maintained at its previous high level.

12. MILK SUPPLIES

There are twenty-two registered retailers and two producer-retailers selling milk within the District. The District being a "Designated Area" all milk sold is now bottled and sold as "Pasteurised", "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin Tested".

At the present moment the entire system of licensing is very complex but, as from the 1st January, 1961, all licences will be issued by the County Council or the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. However, the responsibility of supervision of retail premises will rest with the local authority.

13. FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Inspections have been made of factories in the District and in the main conditions have been found to be satisfactory. In addition to factories there are 19 registered outworkers operating within the District; these are, in the main, employed in burling and mending. Nine visits have been made in this connection.

14. SMOKE ABATEMENT

Thirty smoke observations were made during the year, in no instance was it necessary to draw the owner's attention to the emission of dark smoke.

At one factory where, at the beginning of the year, a new steam raising plant was being installed, the work has been completed and the plant brought into full use with satisfactory results. In addition to the new plant work is now in progress to convert the original boilers to "Chain grate stokers". The exemption certificate under Section 2 of the Clean Air Act in respect of these premises has now expired.

Three detailed inspections of boiler house plant have been made during the year.

Smoke Control Areas

It is hoped that a start may be made in setting up a "Smoke Control Zone" within the near future. The Council have already approved in principle the plans submitted to them for the area to be smoke free within 10 - 15 years.

15. CARAVAN SITES

During the later part of the year the Caravan Sites (Control of Development) Act came into operation. The object of the Act is primarily to bring about a higher standard of amenity on caravan sites. The Act is operated in close conjunction with the Town and Country Planning Act and local authorities are given the opportunity to control the siting and sanitary conditions of both existing and future sites. It is now obligatory upon the owners of sites to comply with such of the model standards as the local authority may require in order to qualify for a licence.

Four applications for site licences have been received and, at the end of the year, these were under consideration.

16. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The refuse tips and other Council properties were regularly inspected and any signs of infestation were promptly dealt with. I am pleased to report that these premises have been kept virtually free from any rat infestation.

Towards the close of the year the Council resolved to give free rodent control service to all types of premises. In consequence of this the number of requests for the service has shown a marked increase and it is hoped that a more complete control of infestation will be attained.

During the year seven major and forty-one minor rat infestations were dealt with satisfactorily.

In addition, complaints were received from occupiers of domestic premises and all were promptly dealt with.

No. of complaints received	55
No. of premises inspected and treated	55
No. of visits made	275
No. of premises cleared of infestation	55
No. of treatments by traps	None
Amount of bait laid (approximately)	374 lbs.
Amount of poison laid (approximately)	20 lbs.
No. of bodies recovered	70
Estimated kill	709

17. WATER SUPPLIES

With few exceptions water is distributed by this Authority throughout its District.

Thirteen samples were submitted for bacteriological examination of which ten were found to be satisfactory. The three unsatisfactory samples were reported to the Council's Water Engineer and repeat samples proved to be satisfactory.

Five samples were submitted for chemical analysis, all of which were satisfactory.

The supplies to Moorside and Low Hill leave much to be desired.

18. COMPLAINTS

Complaints are received by the Department upon miscellaneous subjects. These receive immediate attention and wherever possible remedial action is taken.

BYE-LAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH

IN FORCE IN BAILDON

The Cleansing of Footways and Pavements.

Nuisances (arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish, and the keeping of animals).

Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive or noxious matters.

Slaughterhouses.

Use of Sanitary Conveniences.

Smoke Abatement (Three Minute Bye-Law).

Handling, wrapping and delivery of food.

Sale of food in the open air.

Buildings.

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by Mr. W. H. Blackburn, Public Health Inspector,
who is also the Council's Surveyor and Housing Manager.

WATER SUPPLY

Water is distributed by the Bradford Corporation and is collected on the Thornton Moor Catchment Area, the greater portion of which is situated within the Denholme Urban District. Out of a total of 1043 dwellinghouses, no less than 992 have a supply from public mains. The remainder of the properties, being situate in the out-lying parts of the district, rely on springs and wells, which in the main are satisfactory. No reports regarding insufficiency of supply have been received.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The whole of the built-up area is drained to sewers which gravitate to two sewage disposal works. One at Doe Park deals with an estimated D.W.F. of 41,250 gallons per day, and the other at Whalley Lane dealing with an estimated D.W.F. of 9,000 gallons per day. Both works incorporate screens, detritus tanks, settling tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks. Sludge treatment is by air drying.

The sewage disposal scheme referred to in my two previous reports for the Fieldhead Estate, consisting of the provision of an ejector, rising main, and improvements and repair to the existing Whalley Lane Sewage Disposal Works, has now received all the necessary approvals. At the time of writing this report, work at the ejector station is nearing completion and progress is being made at the sewage disposal works.

The southern area comprising Denholme Clough (approx. 80 properties) and Well Heads (30 properties) are sewered for waste water only and septic tanks are sewered where practicable. Following protracted negotiations with the West Riding County Council regarding the provision of water closets at Keelham School, the matter has now been referred to the Bradford Corporation who I understand are now preparing a scheme.

One septic tank for a farm house and one to serve three cottages have been constructed. 56 properties now have drain connections to septic tanks.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Close liaison with officials of the Rivers Board to minimise pollution in water courses has been maintained. A degree of pollution is evident in Milking Hole Beck caused by the effluent from the Septic Tank at Field Head, and in the southern portion of Denholme Beck in the Lower Clough area. On completion of the ejector station at Field Head, the unsatisfactory conditions in the first-mentioned water course will be remedied.

A sample of effluent taken from the Whalley Lane Sewage Disposal Works was classified unsatisfactory as regards suspended solids.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

No. of houses provided with water closets...	947
" " " with waste water closets ...	9
" " " with chemical closets...	9
" " " with earth or pail closets..	78
No. of earth closets etc. converted to water closets ...	4
No. of Septic Tanks provided ...	2

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The scavenging of the district is carried out by the Council's workmen with a seven cubic yard Karrier Bantam Refuse Vehicle which was purchased in November, 1957. During the year it has been the aim to extend the weekly refuse collection service to as many of the outlying properties in the district as is practicable. In the first instance, therefore, it was necessary for owners to convert privies and ashpits to pail closets and provide refuse bins, which proceeded satisfactorily during the beginning of the year. In September, a comprehensive survey was made and a report submitted to the Health Committee. As a result of action taken (with the exception of 18 premises inconveniently situated - monthly collection - and 5 premises where owners have undertaken to dispose of their own refuse) collection from the remainder of the premises is now on a weekly basis.

Refuse is disposed of by tipping at a tip off Whalley Lane on land used formerly for the quarrying of stone.

Number of loads	503
Total weight (estimated)	754 tons
Weight per 1,000 population	280 tons p.a.

A weekly collection of trade refuse from shops is maintained

The collection of salvage was concentrated on waste paper which represents the most valuable commodity for a small district. In all, 49 tons, value £345, were collected and sold, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons of other salvage was sold, value £16.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

The following is a tabular statement of inspections made:-

Inspections of nuisances in 1960	305
Nuisances found	40
Nuisances in hand at end of year 1959	8
Total needing abatement	48
Nuisances abated in 1960	41
Nuisances outstanding at end of 1960	7
Informal notices served	40
Informal notices complied with	41
Statutory notices served	-
Statutory notices complied with	-
Inspections of:-	
Middens	5
Refuse receptacles	98
Offensive trades	12
Knackers Yard	12
Piggeries	6
Slaughterhouses	412
Verminous and dirty premises	10
Drainage Works	198
Places of entertainment	2

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS EXECUTED

New drains laid and tested (Smoke Test)	15
New drains laid and tested (Colour Test)	13
Public Sewers cleansed and flushed	7
New length of sewer constructed	-
Drains cleansed	37
Septic tanks cleansed	3
Drains tested by means of colour	23
Inspections Chambers provided	13
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	12
Fallpipes repaired or renewed	9
Sinks provided	15
Accumulation of offensive matter removed	1
Closet pails renewed	7
Dustbins provided	44
Ashpits abolished	19

37 inspections have been made following complaint of accumulation of water in 12 house cellars, the cause in most cases being either choked or defective drains.

KNACKERS YARD

There is one Knackers Yard in the district and 12 inspections have been made, and improvements which have been discussed with the owners are progressing.

OFFENSIVE TRADES, ETC

There is an Offensive Trade carried on in the district, namely that of bone boiling, premises consisting of one building being in the same curtilage as the Knackers Yard. Two buildings are used for maggot breeding, and other buildings house a pet food cannery and dispatch bay. 12 inspections have been made and conditions are satisfactory.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent control is carried out by a part-time operative under my control. Details of inspections are as follows:-

Number of complaints received	11
Number of inspections made	179
Number of premises found to be infested with rats	14
Number of premises found to be infested with mice	1
Number of treatments carried out:-	
Business premises	5
Council properties	5
Council Sewers	4
Council Tips	2
Private Houses	14
Agricultural premises	6

Sewer treatment is carried out as a matter of routine and only minor infestation is apparent.

DISINFESTATION

1 dwelling infested with fleas, 1 dwelling with woodworm, and 2 dwellings with earwigs have been disinfested.

FACTORIES ACTS

There are 8 factories with power, 5 factories without power, and one other premises:-

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Factories with power	8	243
Factories without power	5	202
Other premises	1	6

Sanitary accommodation at one factory was found to be unsatisfactory and negotiations are taking place with the owners with a view to resiting and providing new accommodation.

CLEAN AIR

Owing to other duties it has not been possible to survey dwellings in the Hill Crest Estate pilot scheme, but this matter will receive attention as soon as time permits.

During the year one factory had a failure on one boiler and it was necessary to supplement automatic stoking with hand firing, which resulted in the emission of dark smoke for short periods. Repairs were speedily executed and due to the co-operation of the management nuisance was kept to a minimum.

HOUSING

The total number of houses in the district is 1043, of which 159 are owned by the Council.

No. of Council houses completed and occupied in 1960	0	
No. of private houses completed and occupied in 1960	3	
No. of houses under construction	3	
Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts	39	
Re-inspections	67	
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied		By Local Authority
	<u>By owner</u>	
1. After informal action by Local Authority	16	0
2. After formal notice under:-		
(a) Public Health Acts	0	0
(b) Section 9 & 16 Housing Act 1957	0	0
(c) Under Section 24 Housing Act 1957	0	0

2 houses were officially represented as unfit, one of which became vacant and was demolished. The Council have now rehoused the tenant of the other dwelling and an undertaking has been given not to re-let for human habitation.

Negotiations are taking place with the owners for the purchase of 7 properties at Edge Bottom for demolition and a consent for 7 houses

in Tunnel Street has been given under the provisions of the Town & Country Planning Acts for a change of use from housing to industrial purposes. It is intended that the tenants of all the occupied houses will be rehoused by the Council as soon as houses are available.

The Council have obtained planning approval for 2 blocks of four two-bedroomed flats at Old Road, and four two-bedroom houses at Minorca Mount on land under their ownership, and it is anticipated that building will commence during 1961.

The development of some 6 acres of land at Lodge Gate, which is capable of providing 60-70 units of accommodation, is under consideration. The land is owned by the Council and let on lease, such lease expiring on the 31st March, 1962, but steps are being taken to secure possession before this date if possible.

In November, 1960, the Medical Officer and myself prepared a further report to the Council regarding the removal of sub-standard properties.

HOUSING ACTS - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Inspections in connection with Improvement Grants	...	52
Number of Improvement Grants approved:	...	...
Discretionary	...	0
Standard..	...	7
Total Grants made	...	£960.
Number of Improvement Grant applications refused	...	3

OVERCROWDING

Although no accurate figure has been produced regarding overcrowded houses, no known cases exist.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Denholme is included in the schedule of areas to which the Milk (Special Designations)(Specified Areas)(No.2) Order, 1954, applies.

By virtue of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960, responsibility for the issuing of dealers licences was transferred to the West Riding County Council as the Food and Drugs authority. Records indicate that in Denholme there are 8 producers retailing Tuberculin Tested Milk, 2 dealers - Tuberculin Tested Milk, 7 dealers - Pasteurised Milk, and 8 dealers - Sterilised Milk, respectively, and the County Health Inspector and myself maintain co-operation on distribution.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Ice Cream

There is one registered manufacturer producing complete cold mix ice cream, and 7 registered purveyors, and 12 inspections have been made.

Manufacture of Meat Products, etc.

Three premises are registered for the manufacture of sausage and/or pressed, pickled, potted or preserved meat products.

Food Premises.

The number and type of shops at which food is sold is as follows:-

Provisions	...	...	12
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	5
Butchers	...	...	3
Fried Fish Shops..	...	...	2
Greengrocers	...	...	4
Sweets	...	...	3
Cafes	...	...	2
Licensed Premises.	...	...	12
Canteens, etc. ...	...	...	6

13 inspections of these premises have been made and conditions are generally satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTIONS, ETC.

There are 4 licensed Slaughterhouses in the district, and 412 inspections have been made.

A licence in respect of one slaughterhouse was surrendered to the Council in May, 1960, following discussions with the occupiers who were of the opinion that both from a practical and financial aspect, it was not expedient to endeavour to satisfy the statutory requirements.

One slaughterhouse is primarily used for the slaughter of horses, of which 261 were exported to the continent.

By reason of the provisions of Sec. 3 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, detailed inspection and reports regarding all the slaughterhouses were made and a sub-committee was convened to meet the occupiers. Agreement regarding requirements was reached regarding the retention of three slaughterhouses and the erection of a new slaughterhouse was commenced. I am indebted to the members of the sub-committee for the considerable assistance given during our deliberations. Subsequently the Council's slaughterhouse report was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and a communication was received on the 14th September, 1960, to the effect that "the Minister has accepted the report and has not attached observations thereto and proposes to

appoint 1st July, 1961, being the day recommended in the report as the day from which all slaughterhouses in the district must comply fully with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958".

At the time of writing this report, work to satisfy these regulations is well in hand.

The Ministry Grant for meat inspection amounted to £31. 7. 5.

14. Slaughtermen's Licences have been issued during the year.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned
in whole or part.

	Cattle excluding Cows cows.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	
Number killed	258	123	5	1637	55	314
Number inspected	258	123	5	1637	55	314
<u>All diseases except Tuber-</u> <u>culosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	3	14	-	-	-	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	36	71	3	15	-	74
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	11.2	69.0	60.0	0.8	10.9	25.7
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cattle	Sheep
excluding Cows Calves	and Pigs Horses
cows	Lambs

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some
part or organ was
condemned

- - - - -

Carcases submitted to
treatment by refrigeration

- - - - -

Generalised and totally
condemned

- - - - -

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

One Gentlemen's and four Ladies' registered hairdressers are in
business, two of whom use partially residential premises.

STAFF.

The Council have had under consideration for some time the
appointment of a pupil Public Health Inspector. Unfortunately,
however, the Public Health Inspectors Education Board, following
lengthy correspondence on the matter, have not agreed to approve an
application for recognition of practical training facilities.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS ETC. IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN DENHOLME

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890. Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1908. Part 6.

Public Health Act, 1925. Part 6 (Recreation Grounds).

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951. Sections 36, 75, 76, 88
and 120.

Regulations. Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.

Byelaws. Smoke Abatement.

Slaughterhouses.

New Streets.

Handling, Wrapping, etc. of Food.

Hairdressers and Barbers.

Buildings.

Sanitary Conditions and Management of
Private Slaughterhouses.
Sanitary Conditions, Management and Keeping of
Records for Knackers Yards.
Buildings - Smoke Prevention.

MADE BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951.
Byelaws. Good Rule and Government Local Government Act, 1888.
Advertisements.
Protection of Wild Plants.
Litter.
Children and Young Persons.
Petroleum Filling Stations.
Cycling on Footpaths.
Wireless Loudspeakers.
Dogs Fouling Footways.
Personal Weighing Machines.
Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.
Employment of Children and Young Persons.
Unauthorised Persons on School Premises.
Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones.
Suppression of Litter.
Removal of Mud from Wheels of Vehicles.

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Births during the year to Mothers normally resident in the Division.

	Live	Still	Total	%
Domiciliary	279	6	285	24
Private Nursing Homes	27	-	27	2
Maternity Hospitals	838	24	862	73
	<u>1144</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>1174</u>	<u>100</u>

MATERNITY SERVICES

Domiciliary Cases

County Midwives	274
Private Midwives	-
Private Nursing Homes	19
Maternity Hospitals (Hospital Management Committees)	<u>466</u>
Total cases in Divisional area	<u>759</u>

Births outside the Division

Domiciliary	9
Private Nursing Homes	9
Maternity Homes	33
Hospitals:	
Keighley St. John's	53
Halifax General	9
Bradford St. Luke's	263
Victoria Hospital, Keighley	21
Other Hospitals	9
	<u>406</u>

MATERNITY HOME

The Maternity Home, Shipley is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Bradford 'A' Group Hospital Management Committee. Meetings are held monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

ADMISSIONS

The Matron of the Maternity Home has provided the

following statistics:-

466 women were delivered. 10 cases were emergency admissions. 9.6 days was the average stay in lying-in beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 15.0

SPECIAL STATISTICS

There were 18 forceps deliveries out of 466 cases. There were 4 stillbirths and 1 neo-natal death. 4 women received blood transfusion.

CONSULTANT SERVICE

184 patients were seen by Mr. Craig before confinement. Total attendances numbered 281. Mr. Craig also paid 64 special visits. The Consultant Paediatrician was called to examine 4 babies and the Orthopaedic Surgeon examined 2 infants.

TRANSFERS

30 patients and 9 babies were transferred to other hospitals; 77 women received Gas and Air Analgesia and 369 with Pethidine in addition. 18 received "Trilene".

PREMATURE BABIES

16 babies weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, 2 being stillborn and 1 died.

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY

The Local Health Authority employs six certificated Midwives in this Division for the domiciliary care of women during childbirth. On the 1st July, 1960 the new Midwives Rules came into operation. The chief amendments were -

- (1) There is no longer any distinction between practising as a Midwife and acting as a Maternity Nurse. The latter term is abolished, and a practising Midwife is now responsible for the whole of the nursing period.
- (2) The lying-in period has been reduced to a minimum of 10 days.
- (3) Midwives must bear in mind the danger to the infant through cold and take appropriate measures.
- (4) Notification of the adoption of artificial feeding is withdrawn.

Each Midwife is trained and certificated to administer analgesics. She is also authorised to call out Flying Squads should a Doctor not immediately be available so to do. The Midwife is an essential car user under the West Riding Scheme.

For many years Midwives in Shipley Division have conducted their own Clinics which supplement those run by the Doctor. Increasing emphasis is now laid on frequent pre-natal examination and the detailed care of the expectant woman. The Midwife concentrates on Health Education during pregnancy, on Parentcraft, on breast feeding and the after care of the infant.

Arrangements are made whereby Midwives accompany women to hospital or Maternity Home when for one reason or another the case has to be delivered outwith the Division. The sole exception to this is St. John's Hospital, Keighley, in which case women are expected to make their own arrangements for conveyance.

MIDWIVES' ACTS

Statutory Notices under the Midwives' Acts received
from Midwives during the year.

(1) Death of (a) Mother	-
(b) Child	1
(2) Stillbirths	9
(3) Laying out dead body	-
(4) Substitution of artificial feeding	75
(5) Liability to be a source of infection.	3
(6) Medical Aid Notices:- (see over)	

(6) Medical Aid Notices :-

No. issued because of complications arising during/in					
	Preg- nancy	Labour	Lying- in	The Child	Total
Domiciliary Cases -					
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act.	4	31	7	9	51
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-
Cases in Private Nursing Homes.	-	3	-	-	3
Cases in Institutions.	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	34	7	9	54

ANALGESIA IN CHILDBIRTH

(a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.

(i) Domiciliary	6
(ii) Private Nursing Homes	2
(iii) Institutions	8

(b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of analgesics during the year.

Nil

(c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:

G & A Trilene

(i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements	Nil	3
(ii) In use at the end of the year.	7	3

(d) Number of cases where analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year:

(i) Gas and Air	40
(ii) Pethidine	5
(iii) Gas and Air with Pethidine	189

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Nil

MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil

Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths).

Average
rate
for 10
years

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
Districts											
Shipley	1.9	nil	nil	2.0	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	0.39
Bingley	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Baildon	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Denholme	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

ANCILLARY SERVICES IN PREGNANCY AND LYING-IN

HOME HELPS

(Reference should be made to page 23)

DENTAL TREATMENT

Expectant mothers are referred from the Doctor to the private Dentist or to the Dentist at the Ante-natal Clinic and facilities are also available for nursing mothers.

I wish to express appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Holburn, Mr. Thompson and their assistants.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under 5.
Examined	48	93
Needing treatment	35	93
Treated	28	110

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

Extractions	164	79
Anaesthetics: Local	-	-
General	30	33
Fillings	39	53
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	24	-
Dentures provided	34	-
Silver nitrate	-	41
Fitted with dentures	18	-

ANTE-NATAL RELAXATION CLASSES

	Sessions held	No. of Patients	Total Attendances
Somerset House	47	106	570
Bingley	23	39	189

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Rex and Midwives.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Clinic	Sessions held	No. of Patients	Total Attend- ances	Average Attend- ances per Session
Somerset House	88	260	898	10
Maternity Home	49	397	639	13
Total - Shipley		657	1537	
Bingley	47	142	654	14
Baildon	26	85	371	14
Denholme	25	35	161	6
		919	2723	

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Margaret E. Kay, the Hon: Secretary, in her report marks the opening of the Bradford Clinic as a turning point in the volume of work for the Shipley Association. Sixty-three per cent of women had come from the Bradford area and many patients were being transferred on account of the distance. The Clinic continues to serve five areas and the reduction in the number of patients per session introduces a more leisurely pace.

Dr. Buckle in her report mentions how frequently marital difficulties are the real reason why the patient seeks advice. She emphasises that these deep reasons are a grave danger to happy marriage. Dr. Buckle, with her wide experience, observes the prevalence of complete ignorance in sex among young women before marriage. She remarks that this experience is strongly at variance with what is read about and heard about precocious adolescence.

SHIPLEY & DISTRICT FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION BRANCH RETURN
January 1st to December 31st 1960

<u>SECTION A</u>		<u>SECTION B</u>		<u>SECTION C</u>	
No. of Sessions	94	<u>Sources from which New patients came</u>		<u>Reason given by Patient for seeking advice</u>	
No. of 1st Visits	662	Local Authority (Health Visitors, Midwives, District Nurses, &c.)		Birth Control	594
Transfers from other Branches	34	69		Sub fertility	3
Second Visits	656	Hospitals		Marital difficulty	2
Supplies Visits	509	20		Pre-marital	97
Further fitting and other Visits	1152	Family Doctor			
Average attendance per Session	32	133			
Total attendances	3013	Clinic Patient or Friend			
Orders by post	788	397			
Number of individual patients	1448	Marriage Guidance Council			
		11			
		Head quarters			
		16			
		Local Press			
		13			
		Other Sources			
		3			
<u>SECTION D</u>		<u>SECTION E</u>		<u>Distribution of New Patients</u>	
<u>Age at 1st Visit</u>		<u>Size of Patients Family Living at 1st Visit</u>			
Under 21	77	No Children		Bradford & District	419
21 - 25	309	(excluding brides)		Shipley & District	88
26 - 35	259	1 Child		Keighley & District	83
Over 35	51	2 Children		Bingley & District	30
		3 Children		Leeds, Pudsey, Aireborough	36
		4 Children		Wharfedale	23
		5 or more Children		Others	17
					<u>696</u>

I N F A N T S

INFANT MORTALITY

(Divisional Figures)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 mth.	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Disease	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Deformity	3	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	-	5
Respiratory Disease	2	-	1	-	3	1	1	1	-	6
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Birth Trauma	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
All causes	8	-	1	1	10	2	2	1	-	15

PREMATURE BABIES born to Mothers normally resident in the Division.

Birth Weight		Male	Female	Total (Live)	Died (Under 28 days)	Stillborn
lbs.	lbs.					
5	to 5½	16	15	31	1	2
4½	and under	6	9	15	1	3
4	" "	1	5	6	1	3
3½	" "	1	3	4	-	-
3	" "	1	-	1	-	-
2½	" "	-	-	-	-	4
	under 2½	-	-	-	-	3
Total		25	32	57	3	15

PREMATURITY

Two cots are available; one established at Shipley Ambulance Depot for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Ambulance Depot for Bingley and Denholme.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

Clinic	No. of Sessions held	No. of Children who attended	Total No. of attendances	Average attendance per session
Somerset House	149	792	5,324	36
Wrose	51	<u>172</u>	<u>1,231</u>	24
TOTAL SHIPLEY	-	<u>964</u>	<u>6,555</u>	-
Bingley	51	447	3,428	67
Harden	25	69	539	22
Wilsden	24	87	573	24
Cullingworth	23	64	499	22
Cottingley	26	<u>134</u>	<u>940</u>	36
TOTAL BINGLEY		<u>801</u>	<u>5,979</u>	-
Baildon	48	264	1,666	35
Denholme	25	<u>75</u>	<u>715</u>	29
TOTAL - DIVISION		<u>2,104</u>	<u>14,915</u>	-

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINICS

	Somerset House Shipley	Myrtle Park Bingley
NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED		
Children under 1	5	1
Children aged 1 but under 2	11	8
Children aged 2 but under 5	10	25
Children aged 5 and over	42	38
TOTAL ATTENDANCES		
Children under 1	39	24
Children aged 1 but under 2	150	32
Children aged 2 but under 5	<u>185</u>	<u>287</u>
Children aged 5 and over	631	492

	Somerset House Shipley	Myrtle Park Bingley
CONDITIONS TREATED		
Chest	10	15
Skin	8	2
Post-infectious diseases	3	8
Post-operative conditions	-	4
Others	44	42
Number of sessions held	101	56
Average attendance per session	12	15

HEALTH VISITING

The qualified Health Visitor is a highly trained person, a specialist in her own field, well fitted for the many varied duties and responsibilities required in her work. She is a friend and adviser of the whole family, working in closest possible contact with the family Doctor. She is an important link between the hospital and the patient's home and an adviser in the matters connected with family social need.

The Health Visitor undergoes prescribed training leading to an examination approved by the Ministry of Health and conducted by the Royal Society of Health. Each candidate must be a State Registered Nurse and have passed the first examination of the Central Midwives Board. She is thereafter trained for one academic year in a three part syllabus comprising Part I, Physical and Mental Welfare; Part 2 Personal, Domestic and Community Hygiene and Health Education; Part 3, Social, Industrial and Economic Conditions and Administrative Provisions: the Ethics and Technique of Health Visiting. Her work includes home visits, Ante-natal and Child Welfare Clinics, Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics, Consultant Clinics, Hygiene Inspections, School Medical work and Health Education individually and collectively to mothers in the home and at Clinics.

NUMBER OF HOME VISITS DURING THE YEAR

Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between 1 and 5 years of age		Tuber- culosis	Other classes Total Visits
<u>First Visits</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>	<u>First Visits</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>	<u>1-2</u>	<u>2-5</u>		
172	345	1020	3562	1566	2871	601	5484

HOME NURSING SERVICE

Each District Nurse holds the S.R.N. qualification, and additionally has Queens training. The Nurse is mobile, using her own or a County Council car. Refresher Courses are arranged for each member of the nursing staff periodically. This, apart from private study, keeps the Nurse up to date in knowledge and practice. On the district it is usual for Nurse to be called in the first instance by the General Practitioner, and in co-operation with him she is the first line of domiciliary relief of infirmity and sickness. She has, however, important additional responsibilities and an ideal opportunity of implanting health education in each household she visits.

The District Nurse works in close relationship to the Midwife, the Health Visitor and health workers such as Home Helps. In this Division she undertakes no Midwifery, which speciality is reserved for the full-time Midwife. The advantage accruing is that she can concentrate on the broad field of her own subject, and specialise in the acutely and chronically ill patient without interruption from the harassing uncertainties of childbirth.

The character of the work of the District Nurse has changed in recent years. There are an increasing number of injections of anti-biotics and the retention of elderly patients at home has made the nature of her duty much heavier and reduced the total number of visits. Bed nursing, lifting and laying of the patient, attention to the increasing number of bed sores, the increasing number of elderly persons, and the relatively low number of acute cases in the home (partly due to the effect of anti-biotics) means that the District Nurse spends much more time on each visit. As in so many other branches of Public Health work, the number of visits is a poor guide to the amount and quality of work done.

Much assistance was derived from the help of supervisory staff at County Hall, and Nurses maintain close relationship with the Health Department.

<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>Number of Visits</u>	
768	18,366	
Nurses distribution:	Shipley - 3	Baildon - 1
	Bingley - 2	Denholme - 1
	and 1 part-time Relief.	

DAY NURSERY

Park Street, Saltaire.

Number of days open	246
Total attendances	7,185
Average daily attendance	29

The Day Nursery at Park Street, Saltaire provides accommodation for 50 children. The building is "ad hoc", with all modern facilities available. The following categories of child are admitted:-

- (a) The young child whose mother is ill or having a baby.
- (b) The illegitimate child whose mother is seeking work.
- (c) The young child of the widow who must educate and support her family unassisted and also the young child of the mother whose husband is ill.

Children in the above categories are only admitted:-

- (i) if the mother is not working, except where she is the principal support of the family.
- (ii) where the father is deprived of the services of his wife by reasons of death, divorce or separation and has no housekeeper.

WELFARE FOODS

Apart from proprietary foods sold at clinics, the Department is responsible for distribution of National Welfare Foods on behalf of the Ministry of Health. There are in the Division 9 Distribution Centres at which the following were issued in 1960:-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Charged</u>
National Dried Milk	56	6,033
Cod Liver Oil	3,750	-
Vitamin Tablets	3,123	-
Orange Juice	1	25,095

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The major part of the work follows routine medical inspection carried out on entrants, leavers, and certain intermediate grades of pupil. Special examinations are conducted on pupils in other age groups. Indeed for many years the high percentage of selective inspections has been a prominent feature of our School Medical system.

I am not convinced that supplanting certain routine medical inspections by selective specials is necessarily a sound long term policy.

Each child, in its school life, has four medical examinations by the School Medical Officer. This occupies an average of 30 minutes in a school life of over 10 years. Furthermore, the ages of 5, 8+, 11+ and school leaving are a critical juncture in the education of the child, and it must be borne in mind that our fundamental aim is to review school health of all children and not over stress individual deviations.

The physical health of pupils improves steadily, and current standards of physical health bear little relationship to those applying between the World Wars. Defects receive attention earlier, and consequently major abnormalities are rare. The so-called delicate child is a comparative rarity and this is shown in the nutritional standards reported annually. On the other hand, speech defects, behaviour and emotional problems receive more specialist attention and advice. Indeed child - and for that matter, parental guidance is a much needed and insufficiently supported public service.

Physiotherapy, light therapy, foot health, supplement the practice of physical health education in school, and the work of the School Doctor and Nurse supplement the primary responsibility of parent and teacher to the child. Health educational talks, mother-craft teaching are enjoyed by School Nurses as well as pupils.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(a) Periodic Inspections :-

Total pupils inspected 3,137

Physical condition of pupils inspected :-

Satisfactory	3,129	99.7%
Unsatisfactory	8	0.3%

Pupils found at periodic inspection to require treatment 386

Defects of vision, excluding squint 106

Any other condition 294

(b) Other Inspections :-

Number of special inspections 783

Number of re-inspections 103

Total - 886

Notes:- A special inspection is one carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

(c) Infestation with Vermin.

Number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses 19,763

Number of individual pupils found to be infested 297

DEFECTS FOUND AT PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections								Special Inspections	
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total		(T)	(O)
	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)		
Skin	11	27	24	19	29	48	64	94	94	19
Eyes - (a) Vision	6	5	39	37	61	60	106	102	41	5
(b) Squint	8	11	2	10	4	25	14	46	6	2
(c) Other	1	3	-	2	2	7	3	12	22	2
Ears - (a) Hearing	2	2	2	5	5	11	9	18	3	2
(b) Otitis Media	-	12	5	8	6	19	11	39	2	9
(c) Other	1	-	9	7	13	16	23	23	16	6
Nose and Throat	11	76	13	40	26	102	50	218	29	24
Speech	6	8	1	6	7	18	14	32	12	6
Lymphatic Glands	-	36	-	1	-	32	-	69	10	8
Heart	-	7	-	9	2	37	2	53	2	12
Lungs	4	23	-	11	6	44	10	78	25	10
Developmental (a) Hernia	-	3	1	1	1	11	2	15	3	5
(b) Other	1	28	2	6	-	65	3	99	5	11
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	-	3	-	14	5	29	5	46	1	2
(b) Feet	21	19	4	31	50	69	75	119	18	21
(c) Other	8	20	1	31	10	52	19	103	14	26
Nervous System (a) Epilepsy	1	1	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	2
(b) Other	-	3	-	5	4	12	4	20	9	-
Psychological (a) Development	-	1	-	-	-	8	-	9	2	4
(b) Stability	-	12	2	7	3	33	5	52	6	5
Abdomen	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	8	2
Other	-	1	-	2	4	13	4	16	28	24

(T) Denotes treatment prescribed.

(O) Denotes condition to be kept under observation.

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED
and ASSISTED SCHOOLS

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT	Number of cases known <u>to have been dealt with</u>
---	---

External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	88	
Errors of refraction (including squint)	693	
Total -		781
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed		307

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanness)

Ringworm (Body)	2	
Scabies	8	
Impetigo	11	
Other skin diseases	316	
Total -		337

DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

Consultant Clinic

1. Sessions held during the year		5
	<u>Pre-school children</u>	<u>School Children</u>
2. Individual children seen by Consultant	2	25
3. Number of (2) above referred for operative treatment	1	10
4. Number of children:-		
(a) who obtained operative treatment during the year		
(i) for diseases of the ear	-	-
(ii) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	-	7
(iii) for other nose and throat conditions	-	4
(b) treated at school clinics	1	3
(c) who received other forms of treatment	-	49
5. Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	2	31

6. Number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids during 1959

-

1

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Consultant Clinic

1. Sessions held during the year - 8

2. Individual patients seen by consultant 32 38

3. Number of (2) above

(a) referred for operative treatment as short-stay cases only

-

4

(b) recommended treatment by Physiotherapist at treatment centres

8

4

4. Number of children who received operative treatment during the year

-

-

5. Total number of attendances at consultant clinic

40

38

Orthopaedic Clinic (Treatment Centre)

1. Sessions held during the year - 131

2. Number of patients treated 15 66

3. Total attendances 248 440

Domiciliary Treatment

1. Number of visits to patients' homes

31

-

Appliances

Number of appliances - (a) recommended

3

1

(b) obtained

3

1

SPEECH THERAPY

1. Total number of sessions held during year	226
2. (a) Number of new cases treated during year	40
(b) Number of cases already attending for treatment from previous year.	45
(c) Total number of cases treated	85
3. Number of visits made to schools	2
4. Number of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	58

Analysis of cases treated during year

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
1. Stammering	17	5
2. Defects of articulation:-		
(a).Dyslalia	28	11
(b) Sigmatism	4	5
(c) Rhinolalia, due to - Cleft palate	2	1
3. Defective speech due to - Educational Subnormality	6	2
4. Dysphonia	1	-
5. Dysarthria	2	1
6. Other defects	-	-

Analysis of cases discharged

Number of children discharged during year:-

1. Speech normal	9	5
2. Speech improved	3	1
3. Unsuitable for treatment	-	-
4. Non co-operation	2	-
5. Left school	3	-
6. Left district	-	-
7. Gone to occupation centre	-	1

Ultra Violet Light Treatment

	<u>Pre-school Children</u>	<u>School Children</u>
Sessions held during year	157	157
Number of children treated during year	60	80
Total number of attendances	717	1150

Number of cases known to
have been dealt with

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

(a) Pupils with minor ailments	1,138
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	2
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	526
(d) Children treated for Verminous Conditions	29
	<u>1,695</u>

TONSILLECTOMY

<u>Groups inspected</u>	<u>Pupils inspected</u>	<u>Pupils found to have undergone Tonsillectomy during 1960 or before</u>
Entrants	1373	61
First year Primary	247	28
Last year Primary	870	93
Last year Secondary	<u>647</u>	<u>81</u>
	<u>3137</u>	<u>263</u>

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Children inspected	6,853
Children found to require treatment	3,752
Children offered treatment	2,983
Children treated	2,099
Total attendances	5,639
Extractions:	
Temporary	2,559
Permanent	553
General anaesthetics	1,084
Fillings:	
Temporary	550
Permanent	4,008
Other operations:	
Temporary	156
Permanent	1,466

DISPOSAL OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS

In Residential Special Schools	13
In Day Special Schools	20
In Heaton Royds Day Special School	23
In Senior E.S.N. Schools	8
Awaiting admission to Day Special Schools	4
Awaiting admission to Residential School	3
Awaiting admission to Heaton Royds School	-

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGES

Number of examinations carried out during the year	36
--	----

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933

Number of children examined during the year in
connection with applications -

for employment (including entertainment)	5
--	---

MARRIAGE GUIDANCE

This is conducted through a voluntary agency, the Marriage Guidance Council, Bradford, and is now recognised as part of the Health Service. Carefully selected marriage guidance counsellors give advice on the preparation for marriage and the general principles recognise that a successful foundation of marriage is vital both for a happy family life and the welfare of society.

VENEREAL DISEASE

Medical and lay attention has recently dwelt on the upsurge in the number of infected persons particularly adolescents. It is recognised that young adolescent women may act as promiscuous carriers of infection. Another major factor is the persistence of resistant strains of infectious organisms which survive antibiotic therapy.

The most marked increase has been in gonorrhoea and non-specific urethritis in the male. Less pronounced but nevertheless appreciable is the rise in cases of syphilis. Numerous factors promote this upward trend, e.g. immigration, vagrancy, educational subnormality plus changing social habits. It is a fact that there is less formal home discipline, more parental apathy, earlier maturity particularly in girls and the attendant instability of adolescent years. Public ignorance too contributes to the problem and further research into social customs should enlighten both the public and the expert in the origin and social causes of this community sickness.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

This does not represent a distinct social phenomenon. There is a continuous gradation from the healthy family life we accept as normal to the depths of social subnormality which we term "problem family". This comprises in varying degrees the lower percentiles of social class, no single factor predominates and most are the cumulative effect of personal and social defects within one family. Consequently such families are easily recognised by experienced social workers and generally familiar to Welfare, Education, National Assistance, Probation Officers, Children's Department, Police, as well as the Health Department.

In this Division we are comparatively free from the burden of the masses of these families that occurs in a heavily congested area. Between 30 and 40 however appear on our list making demands on every service and in need of constant surveillance. Apart from lack of material goods both children and parents suffer from an often self-inflicted pariah-complex of social ostracism. In my view the

commonest factor prevailing is educational sub-normality and too often from generation to generation like perpetuates like. Social team, concentrated case work, help in the home and patience are our principal means of alleviating this intractable problem.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

In February 1958, the Ministry of Health's Circular 6/58 was issued on Accidents in the Home, Burns and Scalds. Local Health Authorities were requested to consider further action necessary to foster the establishment of new committees where none previously existed.

The West Riding Public Health Committee approved a grant of £15 per annum to each approved Committee. The frequency trend of accidents in the home particularly among aged persons and young children, and the nature of local interest was such that the Medical Officer of Health decided to approach Voluntary Associations and Local Authorities with a view to forming three committees for Baildon, Shipley and Bingley with Denholme respectively. It was understood that in addition to the grant, propaganda material by way of leaflets and posters would be obtained from the West Riding County and indeed this has applied on a generous scale. Meetings were convened on Local Authorities' premises, committees inaugurated, and the appropriate officers appointed. Representatives from national bodies, Gas, Electricity, and the Fire Service were co-opted. Each Urban District Council nominated representatives to each Committee.

Three considerations apply to the work, 1) legislative, 2) specialist and 3) local effort and propaganda. In the latter it was assumed that most members of the Committees would themselves act as vehicles for the bodies whom they represent. The organisations are enthusiastic and it is hoped to include a report from each secretary in the reports for 1961.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The County Council's Scheme approved by the Ministry of Health under the National Health Service Act, 1946, provides free chiropody for elderly persons, expectant mothers and the physically handicapped.

Treatment is given at clinic and chiropodists' surgeries, domiciliary treatment being arranged in certain cases (on a Doctor's recommendation). Direct and indirect services operate in various areas, the Council in the former engaging chiropodists to operate in its clinics, and in the latter financing approved services run by local voluntary bodies.

SHIPLEY

A direct service was opened on 14th March, 1960, providing each week 4 clinic sessions and 2 domiciliary sessions.

This direct service has functioned well, the only difficulty having been an inability at times to keep down the waiting period. The sole cause of this was the restriction imposed on the direct employment of chiropodists by Councils in the National Health Service (Medical Auxiliaries) Regulations 1954. It is hoped that legislative action by the Ministry will soon remove or relax these restrictions.

BAILDON

In the absence of suitable premises here, patients from Baildon are being treated at Somerset House, Shipley which is easily accessible by 'bus. Domiciliary cases are also treated, in their own homes. In due course the service will be transferred to the proposed Baildon Clinic to be built in Cliffe Avenue in the near future.

BINGLEY

Bingley Aged Persons Welfare Association for several years provided a service for its members in which they received treatment by established local chiropodists at preferential charges. Since April, 1960, this service, extended to give free treatment to all patients eligible under the County Scheme, has been continued by the Association on behalf of the Council which bears the whole cost. Arrangements are made to suit the needs of the different parts of Bingley, including the villages of Cullingworth, Wilsden and Harden; treatment being given at clinic, surgeries and at home.

DENHOLME

Denholme Old Age Pensioners Association has since 3rd May, 1960 operated for the County Council a scheme similar to the Bingley one. Close and friendly co-operation between the Association's Hon. Secretary and the Chiropodist, who is a local resident, has resulted in a very effective albeit small service.

Chiropody Treatment, 1960

District	Number of patients treated			Number of treatments given		
	Domiciliary	Clinics, etc.	Total	Domiciliary	Clinics etc.	Total
SHIPLEY & BAILDON	83	312	395	295	1079	1374
BINGLEY	81	287	368	262	1036	1298
DENHOLME	4	50	54	11	154	165
TOTALS	168	649	817	568	2269	2837

	<u>Patients treated</u>	<u>Number of treatments</u>
Persons of pensionable age	810	2816
Physically handicapped	3	17
Expectant mothers	2	4

APPENDICES

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1960 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

S H I P L E Y

	Male	Female	ALL persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes.. .. .	201	183	384	100	12.34
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1	3	0.78	0.10
Tuberculosis, other.	—	1	1	0.26	0.03
Syphilitic disease.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough.. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis.	—	—	—	—	—
Measles.	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases.. .. .	2	1	3	0.78	0.10
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	2	5	7	1.82	0.22
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.. .. .	13	1	14	3.65	0.45
Malignant neoplasm, Breast.	—	5	5	1.30	0.16
Malignant neoplasm, Uterus.. .. .	—	7	7	1.82	0.22
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms.	16	13	29	7.55	0.93
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1	0.26	0.03
Diabetes	1	1	2	0.52	0.06
Vascular lesions of nervous system.. .. .	29	37	66	17.19	2.12
Coronary disease, angina	55	31	86	22.40	2.76
Hypertension with heart disease.	4	8	12	3.12	0.39
Other heart disease.	19	24	43	11.20	1.38
Other circulatory disease	7	11	18	4.69	0.58
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	12	8	20	5.21	0.64
Bronchitis.. .. .	16	3	19	4.95	0.61
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2	4	1.04	0.13
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2	0.52	0.06
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.. .. .	—	1	1	0.26	0.03
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2	0.52	0.06
Hyperplasia of prostate.	5	—	5	1.30	0.16
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	2	1	3	0.78	0.10
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.. .. .	4	14	18	4.69	0.58
Motor vehicle accidents.	2	2	4	1.04	0.13
All other accidents.	3	2	5	1.30	0.16
Suicide.. .. .	2	2	4	1.04	0.13
Homicide and operation of war	—	—	—	—	—

C A U S E S O F D E A T H

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1960 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

B I N G L E Y

	Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	133	140	273	100	12.36
Tuberculosis, respiratory.. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease.	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria.	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough.	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases. ..	—	2	2	0.73	0.09
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	6	5	11	4.03	0.50
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, bronchus. ..	1	1	2	0.73	0.09
Malignant neoplasm, Breast	—	11	11	4.03	0.50
Malignant neoplasm, Uterus.	—	3	3	1.10	0.14
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms ..	16	13	29	10.62	1.31
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes.. ..	1	—	1	0.37	0.05
Vascular Lesions of nervous system. ..	18	27	45	16.48	2.04
Coronary disease, angina	22	17	39	14.29	1.77
Hypertension with heart disease	2	5	7	2.56	0.32
Other heart disease	23	31	54	19.78	2.44
Other circulatory disease.. ..	8	7	15	5.49	0.68
Influenza.. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia.. ..	6	4	10	3.66	0.45
Bronchitis.	5	3	8	2.93	0.36
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.. ..	3	1	4	1.47	0.18
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	6	—	6	2.20	0.27
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1	0.37	0.05
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	4	—	4	1.47	0.18
Other defined and ill-defined diseases. ..	6	6	12	4.40	0.54
Motor vehicle accidents	1	2	3	1.10	0.14
All other accidents	1	1	2	0.73	0.09
Suicide	3	1	4	1.47	0.18
Homicide and operations of war.	—	—	—	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1960 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

	<u>B A I L D O N</u>		ALL persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
	Male	Female			
All Causes.. .. .	81	65	146	100	12.76
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	--	1	0.68	0.09
Tuberculosis, other.	--	--	--	--	--
Syphilitic disease.. .. .	--	--	--	--	--
Diphtheria.. .. .	--	--	--	--	--
Whooping Cough.. .. .	--	--	--	--	--
Meningococcal infections	--	--	--	--	--
Acute poliomyelitis.	--	--	--	--	--
Measles.. .. .	--	--	--	--	--
Other infective and parasitic diseases..	--	--	--	--	--
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	2	1	3	2.05	0.26
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.. ..	3	1	4	2.74	0.35
Malignant neoplasm, Breast.. .. .	--	6	6	4.11	0.52
Malignant neoplasm, Uterus.. .. .	--	1	1	0.68	0.09
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms.	5	8	13	8.90	1.14
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	--	--	--	--	--
Diabetes.	--	1	1	0.68	0.09
Vascular Lesions of nervous system.. ..	12	10	22	15.07	1.92
Coronary disease, angina	23	17	40	27.40	3.50
Hypertension with heart disease.	--	2	2	1.37	0.17
Other heart disease.	10	6	16	10.96	1.40
Other circulatory disease	5	4	9	6.16	0.79
Influenza.. .. .	--	1	1	0.68	0.09
Pneumonia.. .. .	8	--	8	5.48	0.70
Bronchitis.	5	2	7	4.79	0.61
Other diseases of respiratory system	--	1	1	0.68	0.09
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	--	--	--	--	--
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.. ..	--	--	--	--	--
Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	--	1	0.68	0.09
Hyperplasia of prostate.	--	--	--	--	--
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	--	--	--	--	--
Congenital malformations	--	--	--	--	--
Other defined and ill-defined diseases..	3	3	6	4.11	0.52
Motor vehicle accidents.	2	1	3	2.05	0.26
All other accidents.	--	--	--	--	--
Suicide	1	--	1	0.68	0.09
Homicide and operations of war.. .. .	--	--	--	--	--

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1960 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

DENHOLME

	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes.. .. .	17	11	23	100	10.98
Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis, other.	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilitic disease.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	..
Acute poliomyelitis.	..	..	..	..	..
Measles.	..	..	..	..	..
Other infective and parasitic diseases.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	..	..	..	..	..
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Malignant neoplasm, Breast.. .. .	..	1	1	3.57	0.39
Malignant neoplasm, Uterus.. .. .	..	1	1	3.57	0.39
Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms, ...	4	..	4	14.29	1.57
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	..
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..
Vascular Lesions of nervous system.. .. .	1	2	3	10.71	1.18
Coronary disease, angina	4	1	5	17.86	1.96
Hypertension with heart disease.	..	..	..	..	..
Other heart disease.	1	3	4	14.29	1.57
Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	..	1	1	3.57	0.39
Bronchitis.. .. .	2	1	3	10.71	1.18
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	..	1	3.57	0.39
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	..	1	3.57	0.39
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.. .. .	1	..	1	3.57	0.39
Nephritis and nephrosis.	1	..	1	3.57	0.39
Hyperplasia of prostate.	..	..	..	..	..
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.. .. .	..	1	1	3.57	0.39
Motor vehicle accidents.	..	..	..	..	..
All other accidents.	1	..	1	3.57	0.39
Suicide.	..	..	..	..	..
Homicide and operations of war.. .. .	..	..	..	..	..

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

S H I P L E Y

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL: NUMBER OF DEATHS															
Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	--	--	1	1	2	19	12	4	--	--	--	--	39	9	--
Whooping Cough	11	8	11	12	14	39	4	1	1	--	1	--	102	5	--
Measles	5	12	15	20	21	51	--	--	--	--	1	--	125	--	--
Pneumonia	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	4	6	12	1	--
Dysentery	2	5	5	1	2	6	2	--	--	1	1	--	25	2	--
Erysipelas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	2	6	3	--
Meningo Encephalitis	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--
Food Poisoning	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	1	1	2	1	8	--	--
Meningococcal Meningitis	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--
Puerperal Pyrexia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	--

B I N G L E Y

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS															
Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	--	1	2	1	6	12	5	--	--	--	--	--	27	7	--
Whooping Cough	3	7	4	12	5	24	4	--	2	1	--	--	62	2	--
Measles	--	--	2	--	2	2	--	--	1	--	--	--	7	--	--
Pneumonia	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	2	1	8	6	--
Poliomyelitis	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	--
Dysentery	--	--	1	--	2	1	--	--	1	2	1	--	8	2	--
Food Poisoning	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	7	--	--	--	10	2	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

B A I L D O N

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS

Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	1	3	3	3	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Measles	2	3	1	3	8	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	6	-	-

D E N H O L M E

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS

Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	9	3	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	2	2	3	2	18	3	-	1	-	-	-	32	2	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN THE DIVISION DURING THE YEAR

Age Group	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1 and under 5	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	--
5 and under 15	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
15 and under 25	2	5	--	2	--	--	--	--
25 and under 35	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
35 and under 45	--	2	--	1	--	1	--	--
45 and under 55	1	1	--	--	2	--	--	--
55 and under 65	6	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
65 and over	2	1	--	--	3	--	--	--
Totals	11	13	--	4	5	1	--	--

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

READINGS TAKEN APPROXIMATELY 1.4 MILES SOUTH OF SHIPLEY TOWN HALL

1960	Highest Maximum Temperature	Lowest Minimum Temperature	Average Mean Temperature	Total Sunshine (hours)	Total Rain (inches)	Days of Fog at 9 a.m.	Days of Snow Lying at 9 a.m.
January	54	31	37.7	26.0	5.22	3	8
February	60	33	37.3	70.0	2.68	2	10
March	54	35	40.8	46.8	1.94	7	--
April	62	45	47.5	143.9	1.50	--	--
May	74	47	53.8	172.3	1.36	1	--
June	80	59	60.0	266.0	1.18	--	--
July	68	57	58.0	139.8	4.36	--	--
August	71	58	58.1	168.2	4.31	--	--
September	72	51	54.4	113.5	3.11	2	--
October	62	49	49.1	40.7	5.19	9	--
November	56	40	43.1	50.7	6.55	5	--
December	51	35	38.2	33.3	4.02	4	1

Total Sunshine in year 1271.2 hours

Total Rainfall in year 41.42 inches

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937
SHIFLEY

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of - Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.. .. .	18	3	--	--
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	179	68	4	--
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	11	37	--	--
Total	208	108	4	nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	--	--	--	--	--
Overcrowding (S.2)	--	--	--	--	--
Unreasonable temperature (S.3). ..	--	--	--	--	--
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	--	--	--	--	--
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	--	--	--	--	--
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	--	1	--
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	3	3	--	1	--
(c) Not separate for sexes.. .. .	--	--	--	--	--
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	--	--	--	--	--
Total	5	5	Nil	2	Nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937

BINGLEY

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of --</u>		
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.. .. .	3	--	--	--
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	164	16	4	--
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	27	7	2	--
Total. ..	194	23	6	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>		<u>Referred</u>		<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1).. .. .	--	--	--	--	--
Overcrowding (S.2)	--	--	--	--	--
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).. ..	--	--	--	--	--
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).. ..	--	--	--	--	--
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) --	--	--	--	--	--
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient.. .. .	2	1	--	--	--
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	--	--	--
(c) Not separate for sexes.	--	--	--	--	--
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	2	--	--	--
Total..	6	4	Nil	Nil	Nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937

BAILDON

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of</u>		
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosectued</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	39	8	--	--
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	8	2	--	--
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	--	--	--
Total	50	10	Nil	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>		<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>	
	<u>Found-</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>
Want of cleanliness (S.1). .. .	--	--	--	--
Overcrowding (S.2).. .	--	--	--	--
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).. .	--	--	--	--
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) .. .	--	--	--	--
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	--	--	--	--
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient.. .	--	--	--	--
(b) Unsuitable or defective.. .	--	--	--	--
(c) Not separate for sexes.. .	--	--	--	--
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).. .	--	--	--	--
Total.. .	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1937

DENHOLME

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of -</u>	
			<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.. .. .	5	202	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	8	243	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	1	6	-	-
Total	14	451	1	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>		<u>Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted</u>	
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>	
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>
Want of cleanliness (S.1).. .. .	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).. .. .	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient.. .. .	-	-	-	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	1 Nil

OUTWORK

Section 110

Section 111

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>No. of out-workers in August List required by Section 110(1)(c)</u>	<u>No. of cases of default in sending List to the Council</u>	<u>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply Lists</u>	<u>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</u>	<u>Notices Served</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
<u>SHIPLEY</u>						
Wearing apparel manufacture	12	--	--	--	--	--
<u>BINGLEY</u>						
Textile Burling & Mending	31	--	--	--	--	--
<u>BAILDON</u>						
Wearing apparel manufacture	16	--	--	--	--	--
<u>DENHOLME</u>						
Textile Burling & Mending	1	--	--	--	--	--

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